HISTORY

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY UNITED STATES SENATE

1816–1981

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON : 1982

S520-1

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

97TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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ORRIN G. HATCH, Utah
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QUENTIN CROMMELIN, Jr., *Staff Director*

SENATE RESOLUTION

S. RES. 210

Resolved, That a compilation of materials relating to the history of the Committee on the Judiciary be printed, with illustrations, as a Senate document, and that there be printed such additional copies not to exceed $1,200 in cost of such document for the use of the Committee.

FOREWORD

The Committee on the Judiciary is one of the most influential committees in the United States Senate. The types of bills and resolutions that fall within its jurisdiction make it an important guardian of our Nation's laws, for among the subjects over which it exercises control are judicial proceedings, Constitutional amendments, Federal courts and judges, revision and codification of the United States statutes, civil liberties, measures relating to claims against the United States, and protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.

During the first several decades of the Senate's history, laws that were enacted were considered by select committees. As the workload of the Congress grew, however, first the House and then the Senate began to develop systems of standing committees. The first standing legislative committees of the Senate were created in 1816, among which was the Committee on the Judiciary. Recorded in the proceedings of the Senate for December 10, 1816, is the following:

> The resolution for the appointment of standing committees . . . passed as follows:
>
> *Resolved*, That it shall be one of the rules of the Senate that the following standing committees be appointed at each session.
>
> A Committee on Foreign Relations.
> A Committee on Finance.
> A Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.
> A Committee on Military Affairs.
> A Committee on the Militia.
> A Committee on Naval Affairs.
> A Committee on Public Lands.
> A Committee of Claims.
> A Committee on the Judiciary.
> A Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and
> A Committee on Pensions.

On December 13, 1816, in compliance therewith, the first members were assigned to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The initial jurisdiction of the committee focused on measures concerning the courts, law enforcement, and judicial administration. These matters have remained at the core of the committee's jurisdiction throughout its history, while control over other subjects has changed somewhat over the years. Questions concerning bankruptcy policy and State boundaries were early additions to the Judiciary Committee's responsibilities as were contested Senate election cases. The latter, however, were transferred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections when it was created in 1871 and then to the

Senate Rules and Administration Committee which still considers all such matters. Beginning with the 16th Congress (1819–1821), the admission of new States to the Union was also within the purview of the committee. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 and, following the dissolution of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, the restoration of the former Confederate States to the Union were among matters considered by the committee.

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 restored to the committee's jurisdiction several subjects that had been reassigned to other Senate committees during the 19th Century. The apportionment of Representatives had been considered by the Judiciary Committee as early as the 17th Congress (1821–1823), but such jurisdiction was later transferred to the Committee on Commerce which retained it until 1946. The committee lost jurisdiction over patents, trademarks, and copyright policy when the Senate created the Committee on Patents in 1837; and immigration and naturalization matters were considered by the committee until 1889 when the Committee on Immigration was established. During the first decades of its existence, the committee also considered bills for private claims, but it was relieved of much of this responsibility by the creation of the Committee on Claims (1816) and the Committee on Revolutionary Claims (1832). These subjects, however, were restored to the Judiciary Committee as part of the committee consolidation in 1946 which reduced the number of standing Senate committees. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 also removed several matters from the committee's purview including proposals affecting executive branch reorganization, convict labor, and the American National Red Cross.

The most recent jurisdictional changes affecting the committee occurred in the 95th Congress when the Senate adopted the Committee Reform Amendments of 1977. The committee lost jurisdiction over meetings of Congress, attendance of Members, and their acceptance of incompatible offices, all of which were transferred to the Senate Rules and Administration Committee. However, the committee gained jurisdiction over government information which it shares with the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

The committee's responsibility for considering judicial and certain executive branch nominations has grown steadily. In 1868, the Senate determined that all nominations should be referred to appropriate standing committees. Prior to that time, nominations were referred by motion only, and no more than perhaps one out of three Supreme Court nominations was sent to the Judiciary Committee for initial consideration. Since the Reconstruction period, its role in confirmation proceedings has become increasingly regular and established. In addition to considering nominations for the Surpeme Court, it considers nominations to positions in the Department of Justice including the Attorney General and Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, nominations to the United States Courts of Appeals and District Courts, and nominations for United States Attorneys in all fifty States.

Senator Dudley Chase from the State of Vermont was the first member assigned to the Judiciary Committee as well as the committee's first chairman. As this history will show, the last appointments to the committee were made on January 5, 1981, when five freshmen

Senators were appointed. A total of some 307 Senators have thus far served on the committee, of which 36 have been chairmen. Two Senators who were eligible to become chairmen never assumed the position. When chairman Albert B. Cummins of Iowa died on July 30, 1926, William E. Borah of Idaho became the ranking member of the committee. However, he was already chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a position which he retained; and Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska became chairman. Moreover, on January 9, 1941, Senator Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia was appointed and confirmed chairman of the Judiciary Committee, but he resigned from the Senate on January 12, 1941, to become Governor of West Virginia.

This history contains the names of all Members of the Judiciary Committee since 1816. They are first listed in alphabetical order; second by the States each represents or has represented; and finally the chairmen are listed.

For the readers' interest in the proceedings and business of the committee, activity reports are provided for the 80th Congress (1947–1949) through the 97th Congress, First Session (1981).

EXTRACTS FROM SENATE RESOLUTION 4, ADOPTED FEBRUARY 4, 1977

Committee on the Judiciary, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Apportionment of Representatives.
2. Bankruptcy, mutiny, espionage, and counterfeiting.
3. Civil liberties.
4. Constitutional amendments.
5. Federal courts and judges.
6. Government information.
7. Holidays and celebrations.
8. Immigration and naturalization.
9. Interstate compacts generally.
10. Judicial proceedings, civil and criminal, generally.
11. Local courts in the territories and possessions.
12. Measures relating to claims against the United States.
13. National penitentiaries.
14. Patent Office.
15. Patents, copyrights, and trademarks.
16. Protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.
17. Revision and codification of the statutes of the United States.
18. State and territorial boundary lines.

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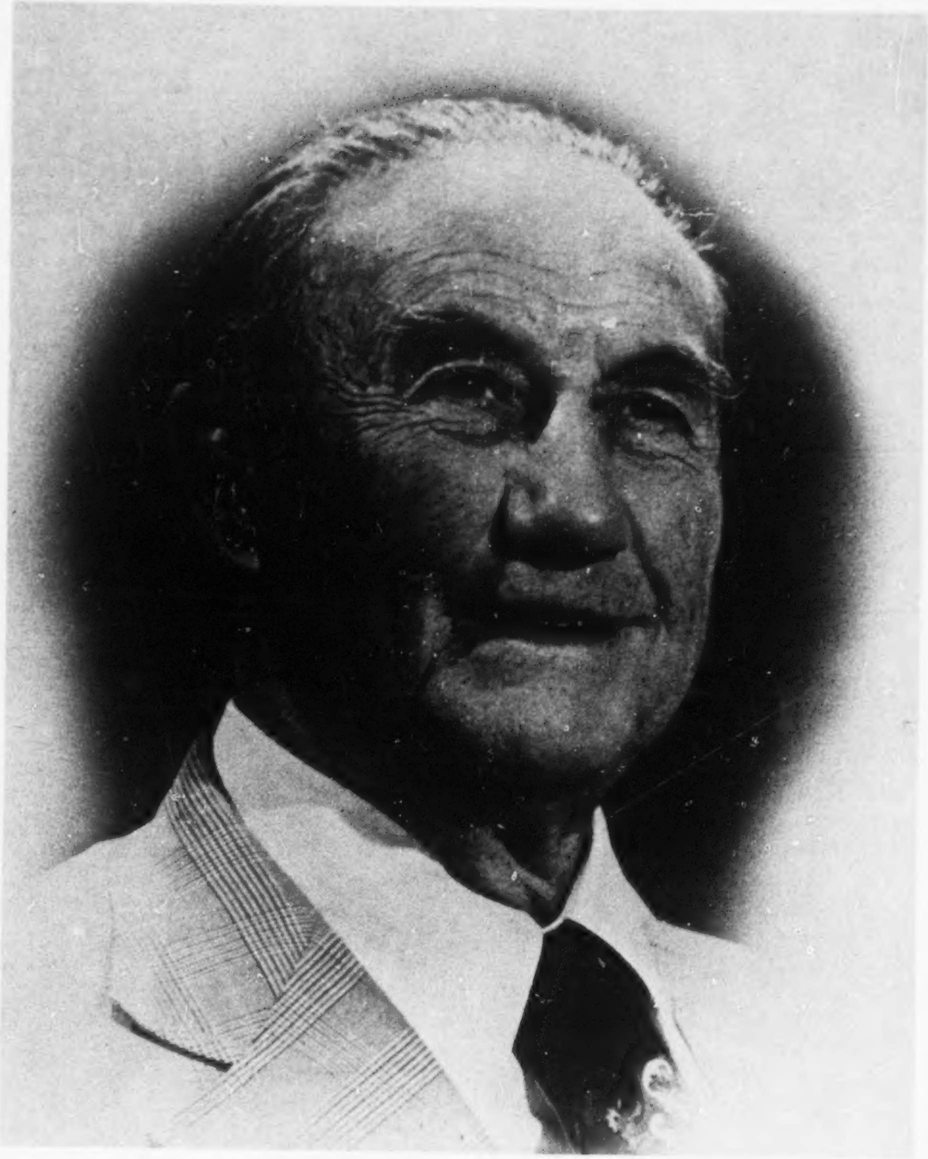
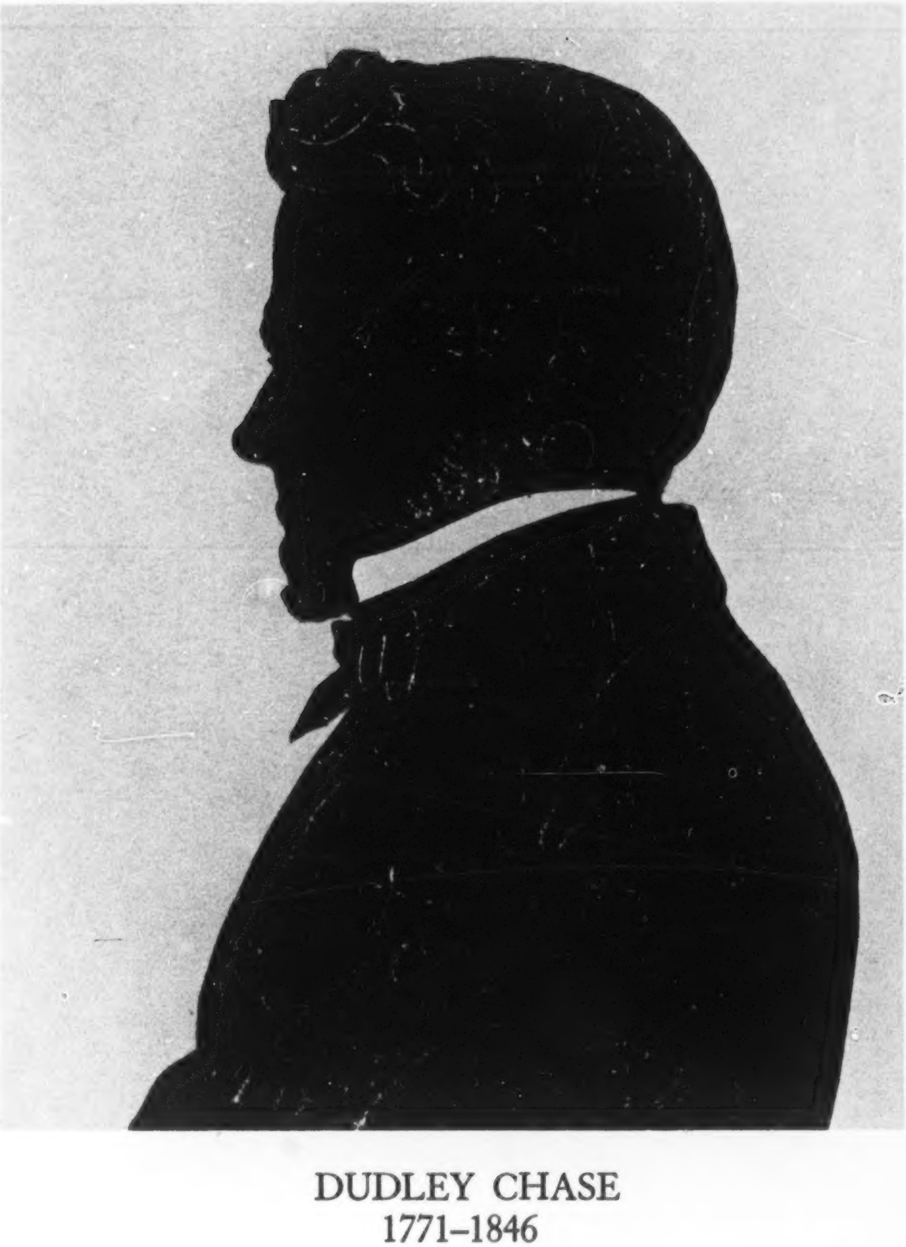


STROM THURMOND

SOUTH CAROLINA

Fortieth Chairman—97th Congress

CHAIRMEN
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE



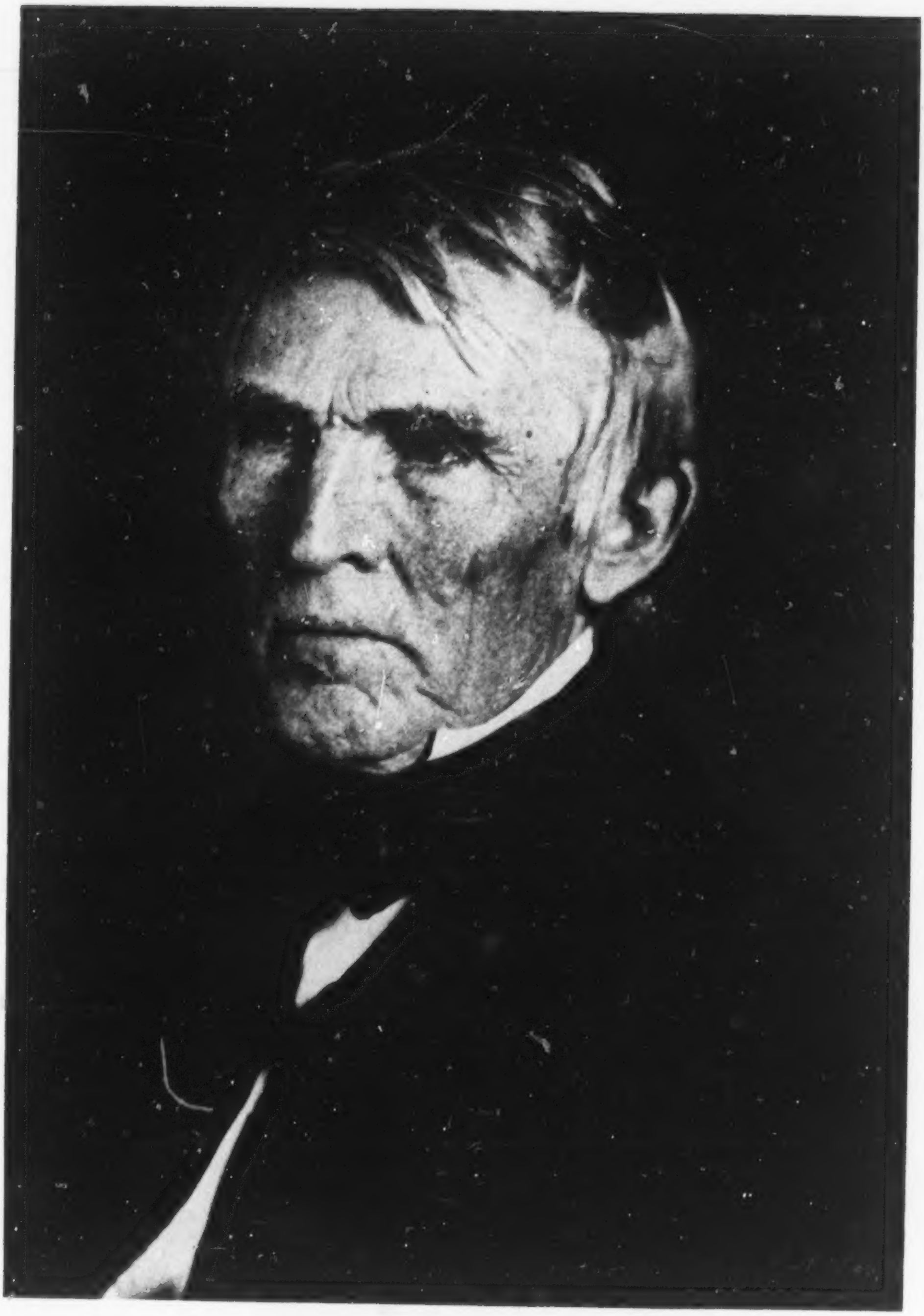
DUDLEY CHASE
1771–1846

VERMONT

First Chairman—14th Congress, Second Session

DUDLEY CHASE (uncle of Salmon Portland Chase and Dudley Chase Denison), a Senator from Vermont; born in Cornish, N.H., December 30, 1771; attended the common schools, and was graduated from Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., in 1791; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1793 and practiced in Randolph, Vt.; prosecuting attorney for Orange County 1803–1812; member of the State house of representatives 1805–1812, and served as speaker 1808–1812; delegate to the State constitutional conventions in 1814 and 1822; elected as a Jeffersonian Democrat to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1813, to November 3, 1817, when he resigned; chief justice of the supreme court of Vermont 1817–1821; again served in the State house of representatives in 1823 and 1824; elected to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1825, to March 3, 1831; engaged in agricultural pursuits; died in Randolph Center, Vt., February 23, 1846; interment in Randolph Cemetery.

Senator Dudley Chase, of Vermont, was confirmed as the first chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee on December 13, 1816, and served in that capacity during the 14th Congress, second session. His committee assignment commenced simultaneously with his appointment as chairman.



JOHN J. CRITTENDEN
1787–1863

KENTUCKY

Second Chairman—15th Congress, First Session

JOHN JORDAN CRITTENDEN (uncle of Thomas Theodore Crittenden), a Senator and a Representative from Kentucky; born near Versailles, Woodford County, Ky., September 10, 1787; completed preparatory studies; attended Pisgah Academy, Woodford County, Ky., Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), Lexington, Va., and was graduated from William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., in 1806, studied law; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Woodford County, Ky., in 1807; attorney general of Illinois Territory in 1809 and 1810; served in the War of 1812 as aide to Governor Shelby; resumed the practice of law in Russellville, Ky.; member of the State house of representatives 1811–1817, and served as speaker, the last term; elected to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1817, to March 3, 1819, when he resigned; moved to Frankfort, Ky., in 1819; again a member of the State house of representatives in 1825 and 1829–1832; appointed United States district attorney in 1827, confirmed February 8, 1827, but was removed by President Jackson in 1829; nominated in 1828 by President John Quincy Adams as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, but was not confirmed by the Senate; again elected to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1835, to March 3, 1841; appointed Attorney General of the United States by President Harrison and served from March 5 to September 13, 1841; appointed and subsequently elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Clay and served from March 31, 1842, to June 12, 1848, when he resigned; elected Governor of Kentucky in 1848 and served until July 22, 1850, when he resigned; again appointed Attorney General, this time by President Fillmore, and served from July 22, 1850, to March 7, 1853; again elected to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1855, to March 3, 1861; elected as a Unionist to the Thirty-seventh Congress (March 4, 1861–March 3, 1863); was a candidate for reelection at the time of his death; died in Frankfort, Ky., July 26, 1863; interment in State Cemetery, Frankfort, Ky.

JAMES BURRILL, JR.
1772–1820

RHODE ISLAND

Third Chairman—15th Congress, Second Session

JAMES BURRILL, JR. (great-grandfather of Theodore Francis Green), a Senator from Rhode Island; born in Providence, R.I., April 25, 1772; was graduated from Brown University at Providence in 1788; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1791 and commenced practice in Providence; attorney general of Rhode Island 1797–1814; member of the State house of representatives 1813–1816 and served as speaker 1814–1816; chief justice of the State supreme court in 1816; elected to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1817, until his death in Washington, D.C., December 25, 1820; interment in Congressional Cemetery.

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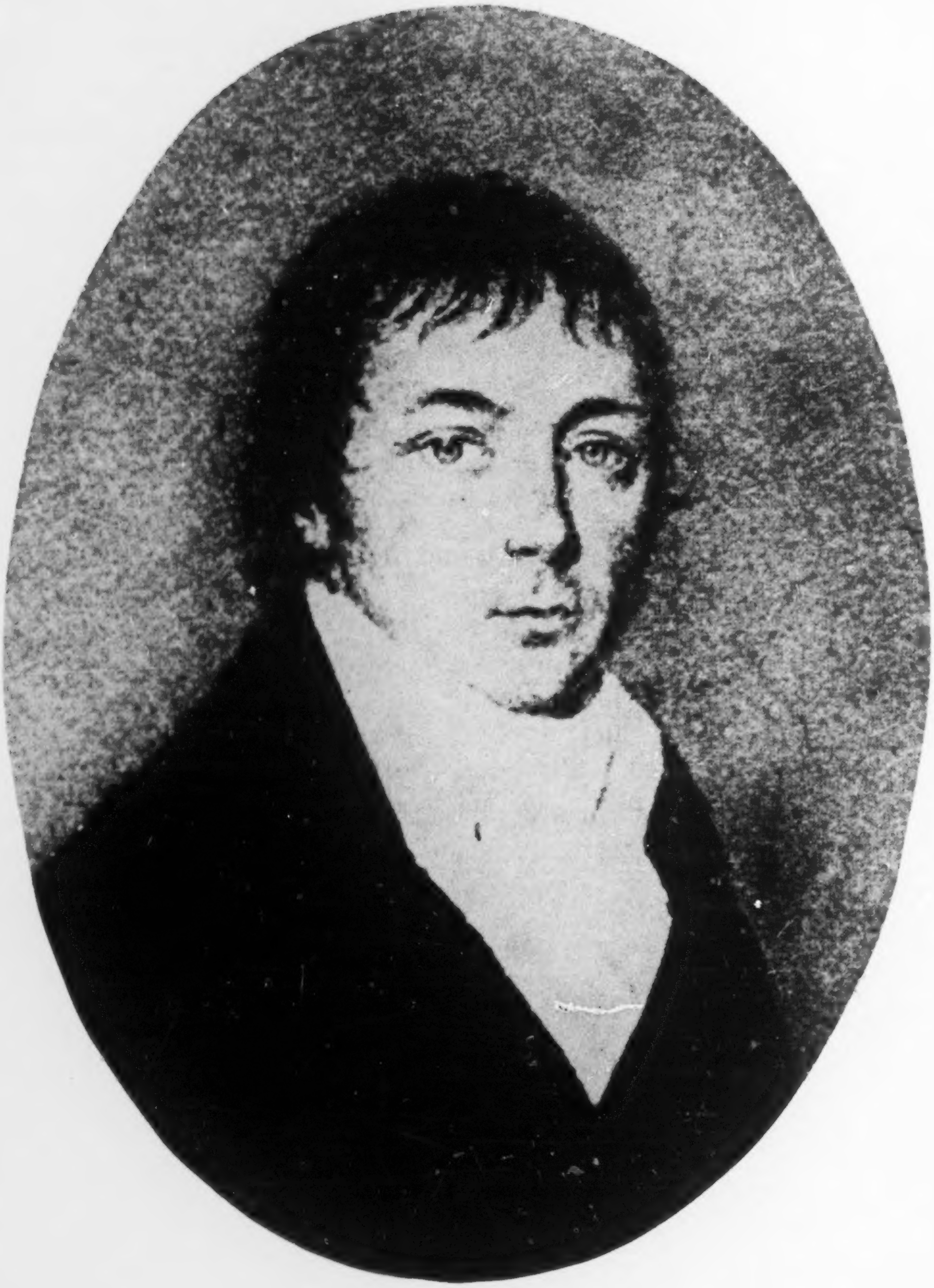
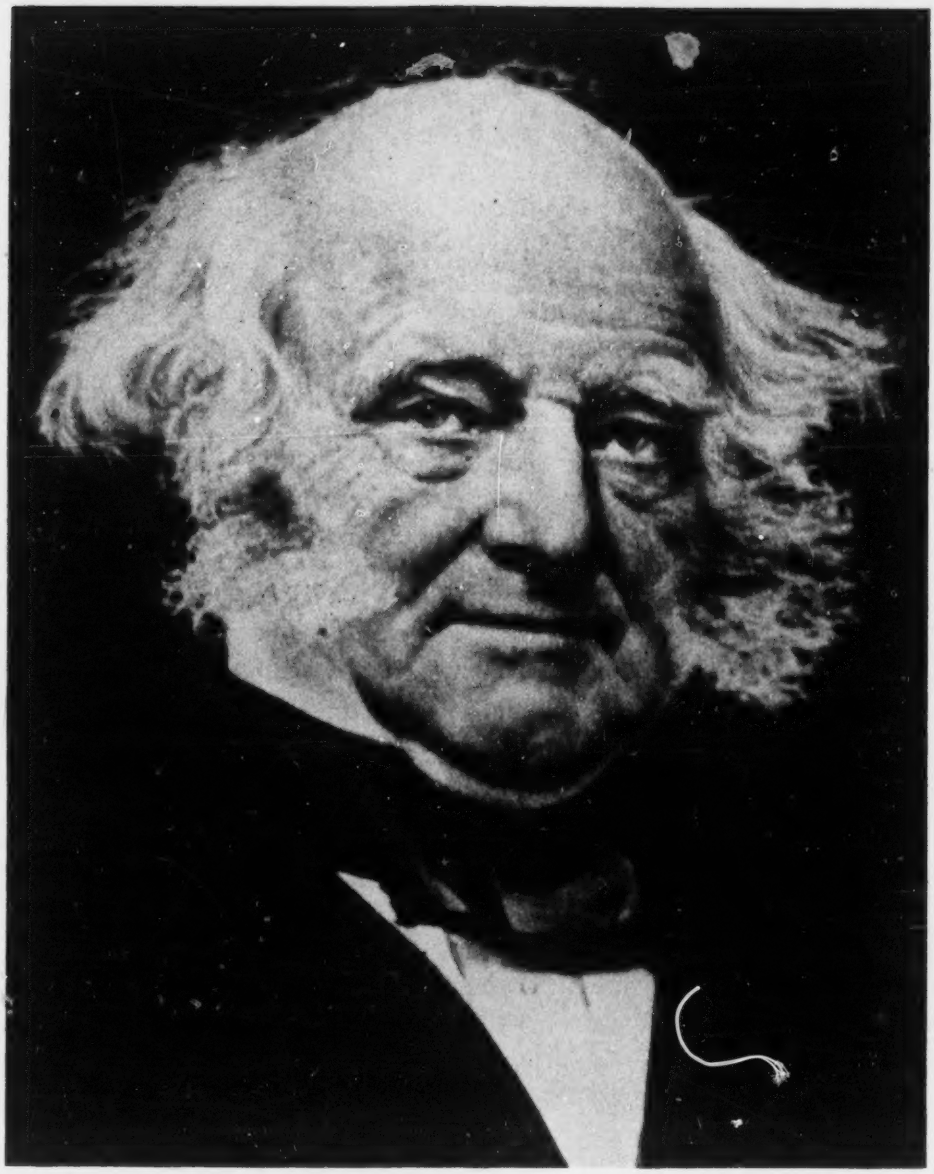


WILLIAM SMITH
1762–1840

SOUTH CAROLINA

Fourth Chairman—16th and 17th Congresses

WILLIAM SMITH, a Senator from South Carolina; born in South Carolina in 1762; attended Alexander's Academy, Bullocks Creek, York District, S.C.; was graduated from Mount Sion Collegiate Institute, Winnsboro, S.C., in 1780; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1784; settled in Pinckneyville, S.C., and later in Yorkville (now York), S.C., and practiced law; also was engaged as a planter; member of the State senate from 1803 to 1808, and served as president of that body 1806–1808; judge of the South Carolina Circuit Court 1808–1816; elected December 4, 1816, as a Democrat to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Taylor; on the same day was elected for the term commencing March 4, 1817, and served from December 4, 1816, to March 3, 1823; unsuccessful candidate for reelection; member of the State house of representatives in 1824 and 1825 and resigned; again elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Gaillard and served from November 29, 1826, to March 3, 1831; unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1830; received the seven electoral votes of Georgia for Vice President of the United States in 1829; member of State senate 1831 and 1832; moved to Louisiana in 1832, and to a farm near Huntsville, Madison County, Ala., in 1833; member of the Alabama House of Representatives 1836–1840; declined the appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States tendered by President Jackson in 1829 and 1836; presidential elector on the Democratic ticket of Van Buren and Johnson in 1836; trustee of Alexandria College of Pinckney District in 1797, of Bethel Academy in 1818, and of South Carolina College 1805–1816; died at his estate "Calhoun Place," on the Maysville Pike, near Huntsville, Ala., June 26, 1840; interment in the family burial ground on the estate; reinterment in Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville, Ala.

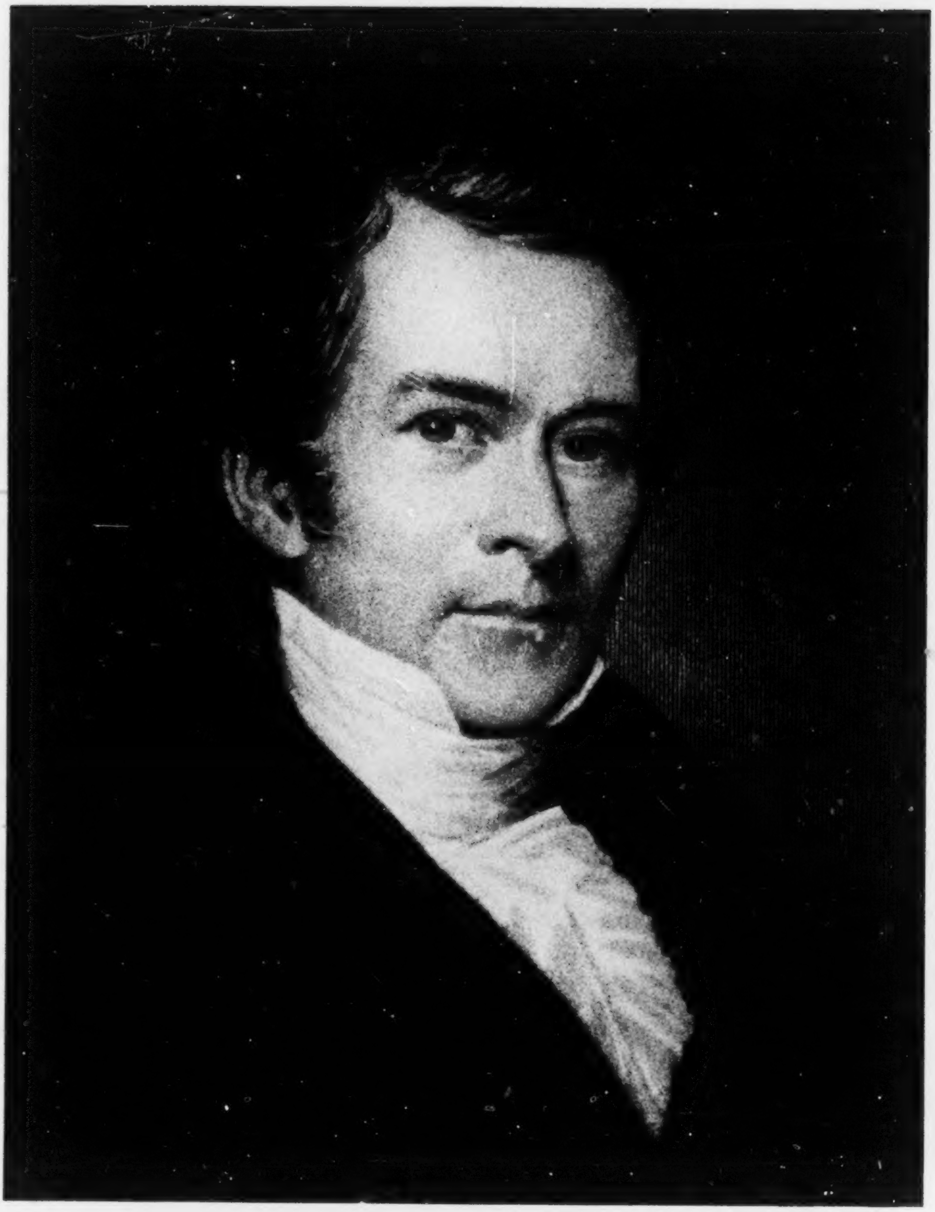


MARTIN VAN BUREN
1782–1862

NEW YORK

Fifth Chairman—18th and 19th Congresses; 20th Congress, First Session

MARTIN VAN BUREN (half brother of James Isaac Van Alen), a Senator from New York and a Vice President and a President of the United States; born in Kinderhook, Columbia County, N.Y., December 5, 1782; attended the district schools and Kinderhook Academy; studied law; was admitted to the bar in New York City and commenced practice in Kinderhook, N.Y., in 1803; moved to Hudson, N.Y., in 1809; surrogate of Columbia County 1808–1813; member of the State senate 1813–1820; attorney general of New York 1815–1819; delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1821; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate; reelected in 1827, and served from March 4, 1821, until December 20, 1828, when he resigned, having been elected Governor; served as Governor of New York from January 1 to March 12, 1829, when he resigned to enter the Cabinet; appointed Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Andrew Jackson and served from March 28, 1829, until his resignation, effective May 23, 1831, when he was commissioned Minister to Great Britain; the Senate rejected his nomination January 25, 1832, and he returned to the United States; elected, as a Democrat, Vice President of the United States on the ticket with Andrew Jackson and served from March 4, 1833, to March 3, 1837; elected, as a Democrat, President of the United States and served from March 4, 1837, to March 3, 1841; unsuccessful candidate for reelection as President on the Democratic ticket in 1840 and on the Free-Soil ticket in 1848; withdrew from political life and retired to his country home, "Lindenwald," in Kinderhook, N.Y., where he died July 24, 1862; interment in Kinderhook Cemetery.

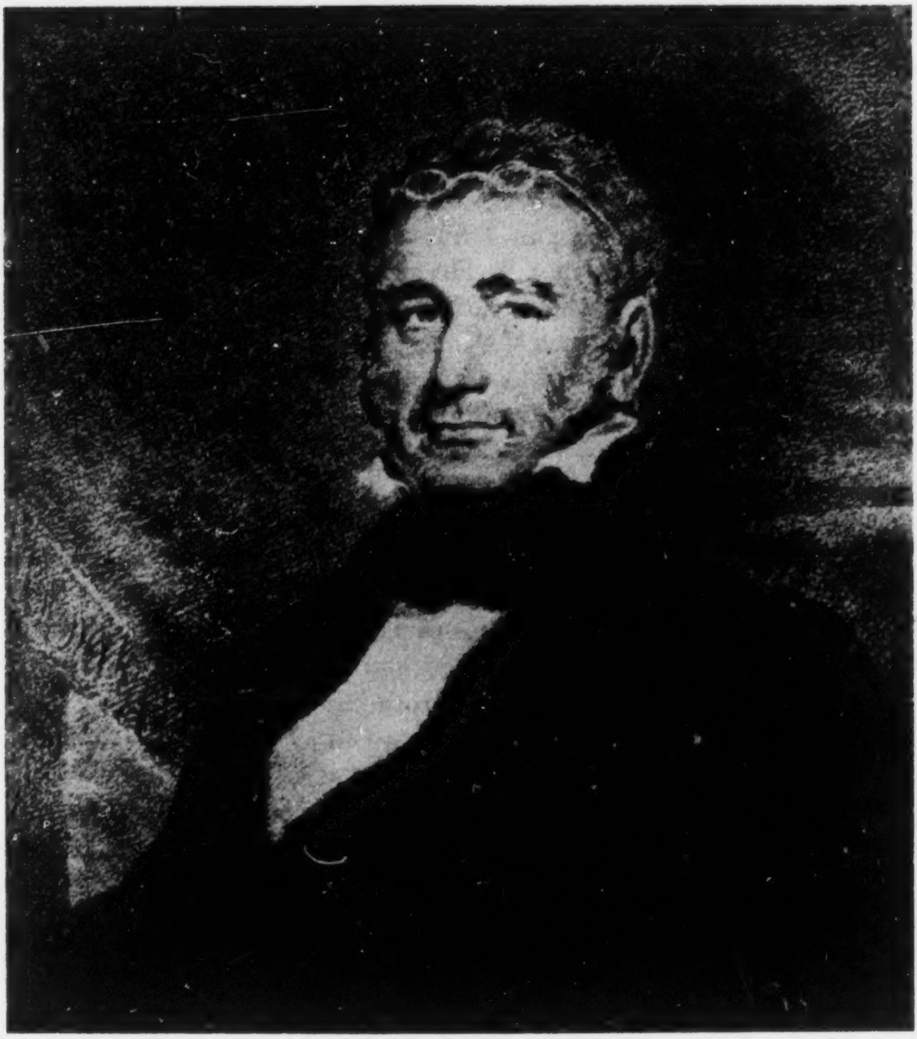


JOHN M. BERRIEN
1781–1856

GEORGIA

Sixth Chairman—20th Congress, Second Session
Thirteenth Chairman—27th and 28th Congresses

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN, a Senator from Georgia; born at Rocky Hill, near Princeton, N.J., August 23, 1781; moved with his parents to Savannah, Ga., in 1782; was graduated from Princeton College in 1796; studied law in Savannah; was admitted to the bar and began practice in Louisville, then the capital of Georgia, in 1799; returned to Savannah; elected solicitor of the eastern judicial circuit of Georgia in 1809; judge of the same circuit from 1810 until January 30, 1821, when he resigned; captain of the Georgia Hussars, a Savannah volunteer company, in the War of 1812; member of the State senate in 1822 and 1823; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1825, until March 9, 1829; resigned to accept the position of Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Jackson and served from March 9, 1829, until June 22, 1831, when he resigned; resumed the practice of law; again elected, as a Whig, to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1841, until May 1845, when he again resigned to accept an appointment to the supreme court of Georgia; delegate to the Whig National Convention at Baltimore in 1844; again elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by his second resignation and served from November 14, 1845, to March 3, 1847; subsequently elected to succeed himself for the term commencing March 4, 1847, and served from November 13, 1847, until May 28, 1852, when he resigned for a third time; president of the American Party convention at Milledgeville in 1855; died in Savannah, Ga., January 1, 1856; interment in Laurel Grove Cemetery.



JOHN ROWAN
1773–1843

KENTUCKY

Seventh Chairman—21st Congress

JOHN ROWAN (uncle of Robert Todd Lytle), a Representative and a Senator from Kentucky; born near York, York County, Pa., July 12, 1773; moved to Louisville, Ky.; received a thorough classical training; studied law in Lexington; was admitted to the bar in 1795 and commenced practice in Louisville; member of the second State constitutional convention held at Frankfort in 1799; secretary of state of Kentucky 1804–1806; elected as a Democrat to the Tenth Congress (March 4, 1807–March 3, 1809); member of the State house of representatives 1813–1817, 1822, and 1824; appointed judge of the court of appeals in 1819 and resigned in 1821; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1825, to March 3, 1831; appointed commissioner for carrying out the treaty of 1839 with the Republic of Mexico; president of the Kentucky Historical Society and served from 1838 until his death in Louisville, Ky., July 13, 1843; interment in the family burial ground at Federal Hill, near Bardstown, Nelson County, Ky.

WILLIAM L. MARCY
1786–1857

NEW YORK

Eighth Chairman—22d Congress, First Session

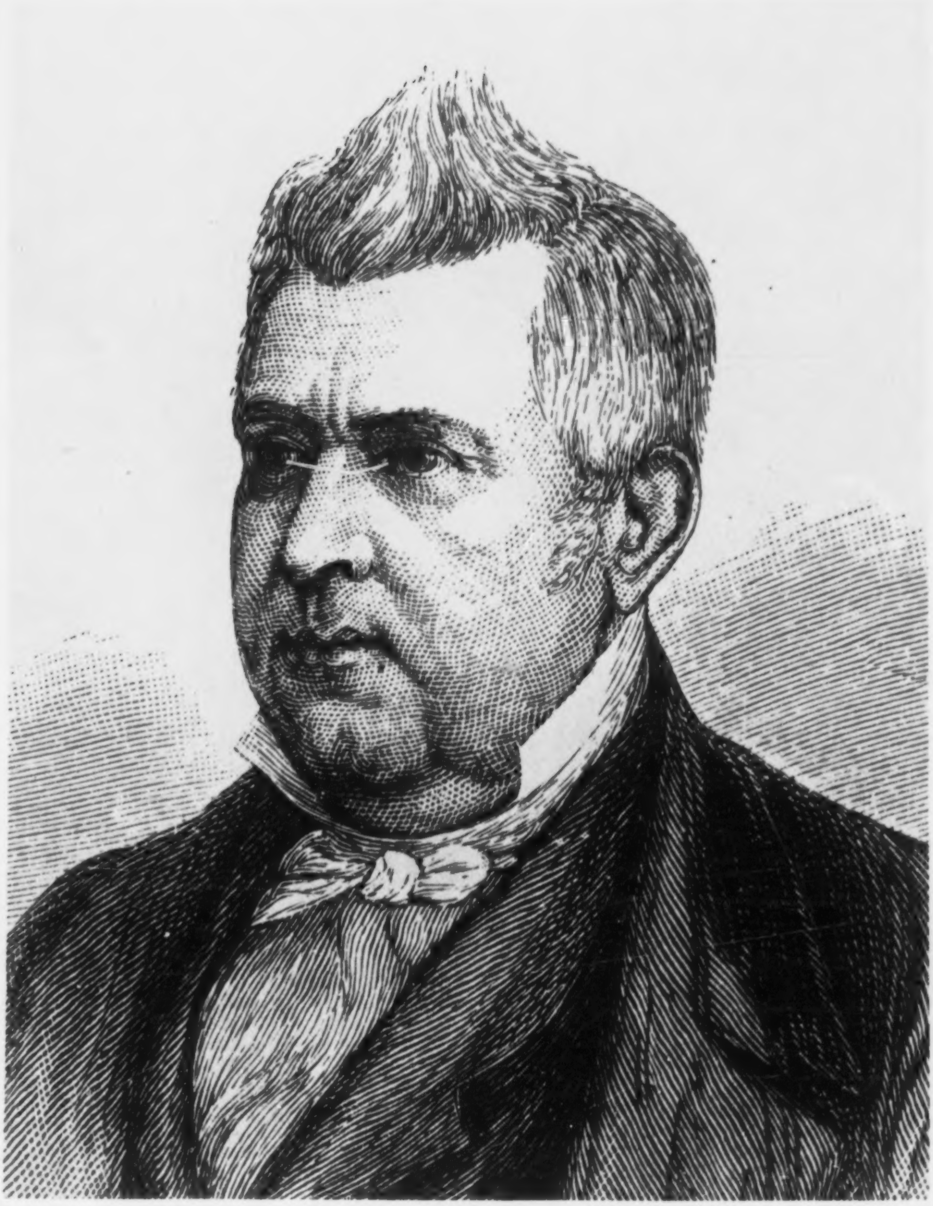
WILLIAM LEARNED MARCY, a Senator from New York; born in Southbridge, Mass., December 12, 1786; attended the common schools and Leicester Academy; was graduated from Brown University, Providence, R.I., in 1808; taught school in Newport, R.I.; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1811 and commenced practice in Troy, N.Y.; served in the War of 1812; recorder of Troy 1816–1818; editor of the Troy Budget; adjutant general of New York in 1821; State comptroller 1823–1829; associate justice of the State supreme court 1829–1831; elected as a Jackson Democrat to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1831, until his resignation on January 1, 1833, to become Governor; Governor of New York 1833–1839; unsuccessful candidate for reelection; commissioner on Mexican claims 1839–1842; presiding officer of the Democratic State convention in Syracuse, N.Y., in 1843; appointed Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Polk and served from March 5, 1845, to March 3, 1849; resumed the practice of law; appointed Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Pierce and served from March 7, 1853, to March 4, 1857; died in Ballston Spa, N.Y., July 4, 1857; interment in the Rural Cemetery, Albany, N.Y.

WILLIAM WILKINS
1779–1865

PENNSYLVANIA

Ninth Chairman—22d Congress, Second Session

WILLIAM WILKINS, a Senator and a Representative from Pennsylvania; born in Carlisle, Pa., December 20, 1779; attended Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.; studied law; was admitted to the bar December 28, 1801, and commenced practice in Pittsburgh, Pa.; assisted in organizing the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Co. in 1810; was the first president of the Bank of Pittsburgh; president of the common council 1816–1819; member of the State house of representatives in 1820, resigning December 18, 1820; president judge of the fifth judicial district of Pennsylvania 1821–1824; judge of the United States District Court for Western Pennsylvania 1824–1831; unsuccessful candidate for election in 1826 to the Twentieth Congress; elected to the Twenty-first Congress, but resigned before qualifying; elected as a Democrat and Anti-Mason to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1831, to June 30, 1834, when he resigned; appointed United States Minister to Russia and served from June 1834 to December 1835; received the electoral vote of Pennsylvania for Vice President in 1833; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-eighth Congress and served from March 4, 1843 to February 14, 1844, when he resigned; appointed Secretary of War by President Tyler February 15, 1844; entered upon his duties February 20, 1844, and served until March 6, 1845; member of the State senate 1855–1857; major general of the Pennsylvania Home Guards in 1862; died in "Homewood," near Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., June 23, 1865; interment in Homewood Cemetery, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

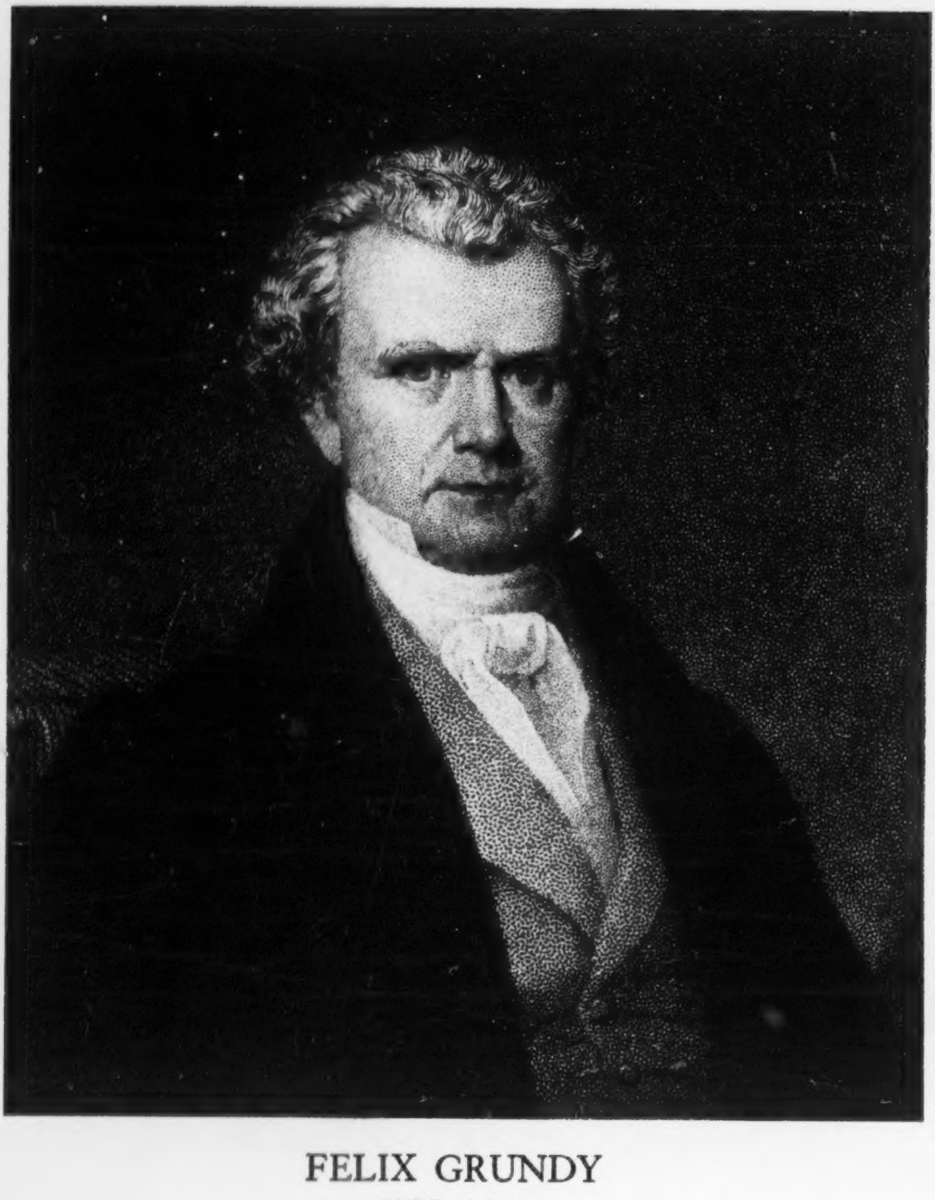


JOHN M. CLAYTON
1796–1856

DELAWARE

Tenth Chairman—23d Congress and 24th Congress, First Session

JOHN MIDDLETON CLAYTON (nephew of Joshua Clayton, cousin of Thomas Clayton, and great-grand-uncle of C. Douglass Buck), a Senator from Delaware; born in Dagsboro, Sussex County, Del., July 24, 1796; pursued preparatory studies at academies in Berlin, Md., and Milford, Del., and was graduated from Yale College in 1815; studied law at the Litchfield Law School; was admitted to the bar in 1819 and commenced practice in Dover; member of the State house of representatives in 1824; secretary of state of Delaware 1826–1828; elected as a National Republican to the United States Senate in 1829; reelected in 1835 and served from March 4, 1829, until December 29, 1836, when he resigned; chief justice of Delaware 1837–1839; again elected, as a Whig, to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1845, until February 23, 1849, when he resigned to accept a Cabinet position; appointed Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Taylor and served from March 7, 1849, to July 22, 1850; while Secretary of State negotiated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with Great Britain; reelected as a Whig to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1853, until his death in Dover, Del., November 9, 1856; interment in Presbyterian Cemetery.

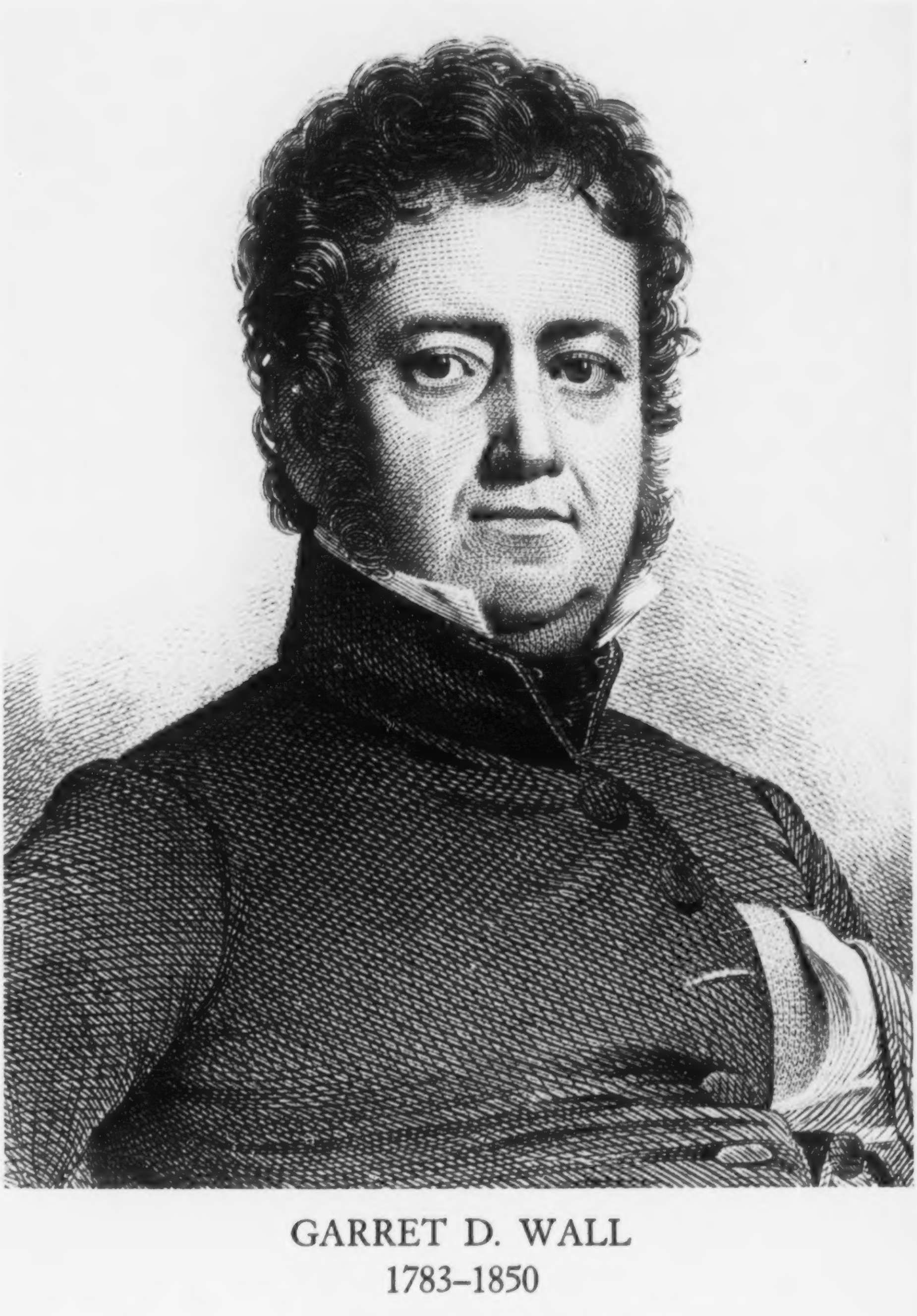


FELIX GRUNDY
1777–1840

TENNESSEE

Eleventh Chairman—24th Congress, Second Session; 25th Congress, First and Second Sessions

FELIX GRUNDY, a Representative and a Senator from Tennessee; born in Berkeley County, Va., on September 11, 1777; moved with his parents to Brownsville, Pa., and in 1780 to Kentucky; pursued an academic course at Bardstown, Ky.; first studied medicine, then studied law; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Bardstown, Ky., in 1797; member of the Kentucky constitutional convention in 1799; member of the State house of representatives 1800–1805; chosen judge of the supreme court of Kentucky in 1806, and was soon afterward, in 1807, made chief justice, which office he resigned in the winter of the same year; moved to Nashville, Tenn., in 1807 and resumed the practice of his profession; elected as a War Democrat to the Twelfth and Thirteenth Congresses and served from March 4, 1811, until his resignation in 1814; was an active factor in bringing about the War of 1812; member of the Tennessee House of Representatives 1815–1819; in 1820 was associated with Judge W. L. Brown in effecting an amicable adjustment of the State line between Tennessee and Kentucky; elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John H. Eaton and served from October 19, 1829, to July 4, 1838, when he resigned to accept the position of Attorney General of the United States to which he was appointed by President Van Buren July 5, 1838; resigned December 1, 1839, having been elected to the United States Senate on November 19, 1839, to fill the vacancy in the term commencing March 4, 1839, caused by the resignation of Ephraim Foster; the question of his eligibility to election as Senator while holding the office of Attorney General of the United States having been raised, he resigned from the Senate on December 14, 1839, and was reelected the same day, serving from December 14, 1839, until his death in Nashville, Tenn., December 19, 1840; interment in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

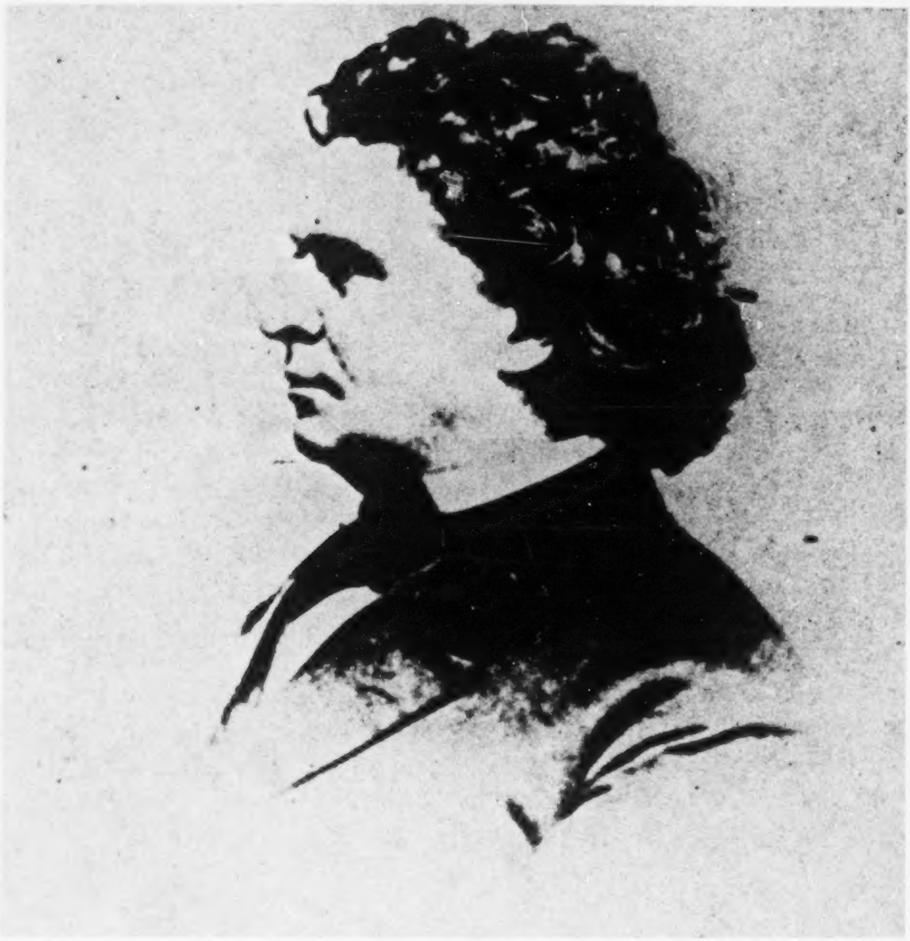


GARRET D. WALL
1783–1850

NEW JERSEY

Twelfth Chairman—25th Congress, Third Session; 26th Congress

GARRET DORSET WALL (father of James Walter Wall), a Senator from New Jersey; born in Middletown, N.J., March 10, 1783; completed preparatory studies; studied law; was licensed as an attorney in 1804 and as a counselor in 1807 and commenced practice in Burlington, N.J.; served in the War of 1812 and commanded a volunteer regiment from Trenton; clerk of the State supreme court 1812-1817; quartermaster general of the State 1815-1837; member of the State general assembly in 1827; United States district attorney for New Jersey in 1829; elected Governor of New Jersey in 1829, but declined to serve; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1835, to March 3, 1841; unsuccessful candidate for reelection; judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey from 1848 until his death in Burlington, N.J., November 22, 1850; interment in the churchyard of St. Mary's Church.

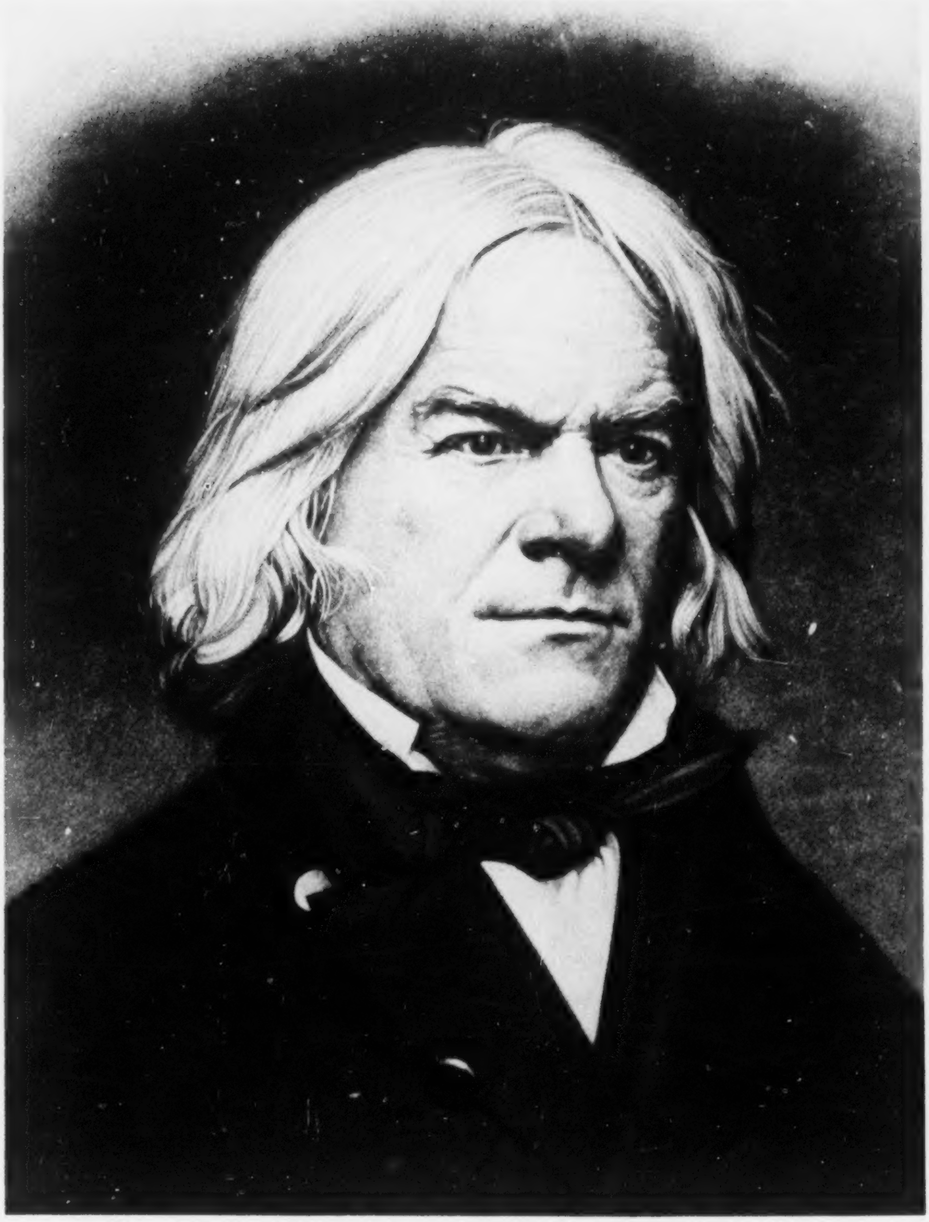


CHESTER ASHLEY
1790–1848

ARKANSAS

Fourteenth Chairman—29th Congress and 30th Congress, First Session

CHESTER ASHLEY, a Senator from Arkansas; born in Westfield, Mass., June 1, 1790; moved with his parents to Hudson, N.Y., during infancy; attended the common schools and was graduated from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and the Litchfield (Conn.) Law School; was admitted to the bar in 1817 and commenced the practice of law in Hudson, N.Y.; moved to Edwardsville, Ill., in 1818, to St. Louis, Mo., in 1819, and to Little Rock, Ark., in 1820, where he permanently established himself in the practice of law; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate in 1844 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William S. Fulton; reelected in 1846 and served from November 8, 1844, until his death in Washington, D.C., April 29, 1848; interment in the Congressional Cemetery.

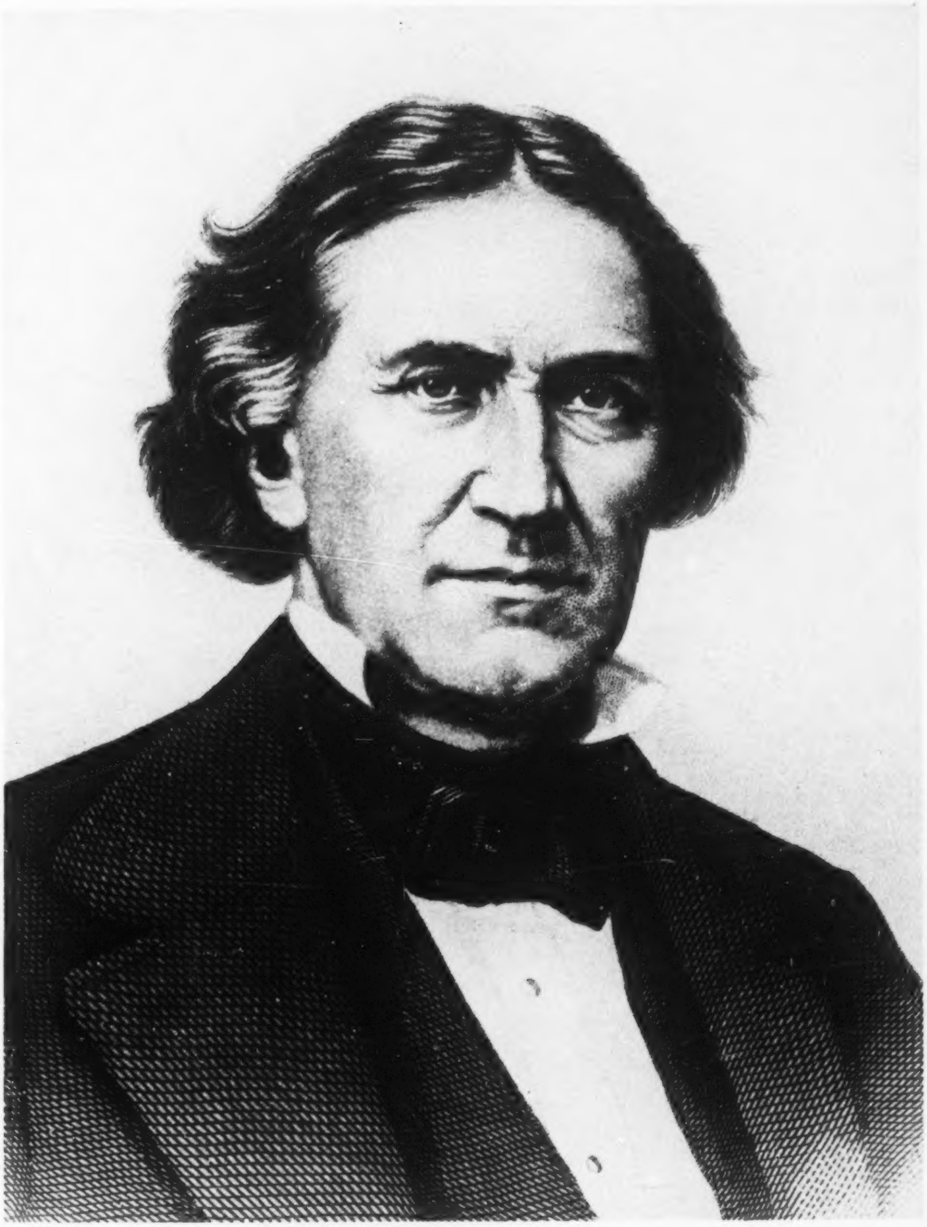


ANDREW P. BUTLER
1796–1857

SOUTH CAROLINA

Fifteenth Chairman—30th Congress, Second Session Through 34th Congress

ANDREW PICKENS BUTLER (son of William Butler), a Senator from South Carolina; born in Edgefield, S.C., November 19, 1796; attended Doctor Waddell's Academy at Willington, Abbeville County, S.C., and was graduated from South Carolina College (now the University of South Carolina) at Columbia in 1817; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1818 and practiced in Columbia, Edgefield, Lexington, Barnwell, and Newberry; member of the State house of representatives; served in the State senate 1824–1833; appointed an aide on the staff of Governor Manning in December 1824, and as such attended General Lafayette on his visit to the State in March 1825; appointed judge of the session court in 1833; judge of the State court of common pleas 1835–1846; appointed and subsequently elected as a State Rights Democrat to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George McDuffie; reelected in 1848 and again in 1854 and served from December 4, 1846, until his death near Edgefield, S.C., May 25, 1857; interment in Big Creek Butler Churchyard, Edgefield, S.C.



JAMES A. BAYARD, JR.
1799–1880

DELAWARE

Sixteenth Chairman—35th Congress and 36th Congress, First Session

JAMES ASHETON BAYARD, JR. (son of James Asheton Bayard, Sr., grandson of Richard Bassett, father of Thomas Francis Bayard, Sr., and grandfather of Thomas Francis Bayard, Jr.) a Senator from Delaware; born in Wilmington, Del., November 15, 1799; pursued classical studies; studied law; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Wilmington; United States district attorney for Delaware 1838–1843; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate in 1851; reelected in 1857 and 1863 and served from March 4, 1851, to January 29, 1864, when he resigned; resumed the practice of law in Wilmington; appointed in 1867 to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George Read Riddle; was subsequently elected, and served from April 5, 1867, to March 3, 1869; was not a candidate for reelection; delegate to the Democratic National Convention at New York City in 1868; again resumed the practice of law; died in Wilmington, Del., June 13, 1880; interment in the Old Swedes Burial Ground.

LYMAN TRUMBULL
1813–1896

ILLINOIS

Seventeenth Chairman—36th Congress, Second Session through 42d Congress, Second Session

LYMAN TRUMBULL, a Senator from Illinois; born in Colchester, Conn., October 12, 1813; attended Bacon Academy; taught school in Connecticut 1829-1833; studied law; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Greenville, Ga.; moved to Belleville, Ill.; member of the State house of representatives in 1840; secretary of state of Illinois in 1841 and 1842; justice of the supreme court of Illinois 1848-1853; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-fourth Congress in 1854, but before the beginning of the Congress was elected to the United States Senate; reelected in 1861 and again in 1867, and served from March 4, 1855, to March 3, 1873; resumed the practice of law in Chicago, Ill.; unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois in 1880; died in Chicago, Ill., June 25, 1896; interment in Oakwoods Cemetery.

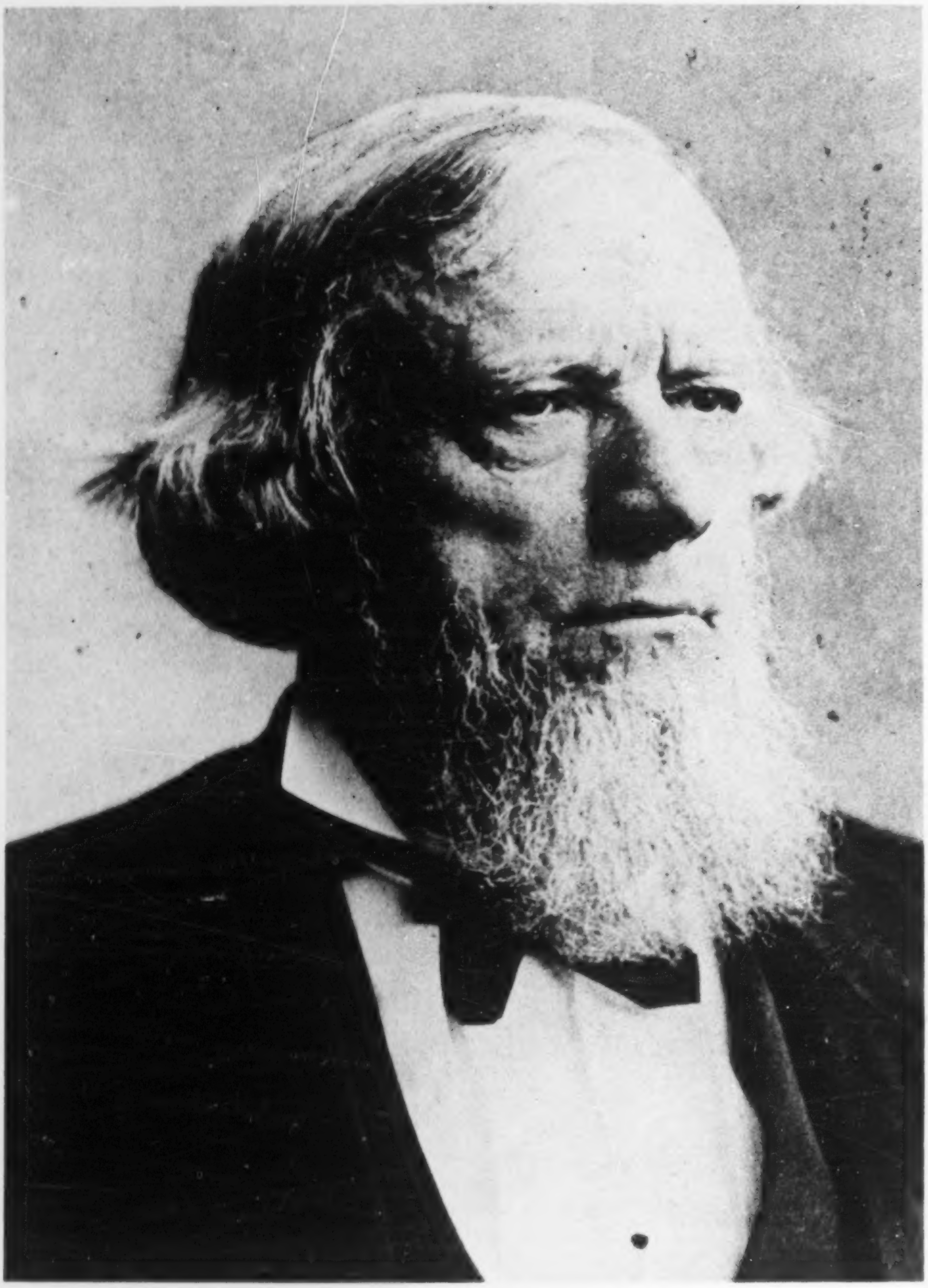
GEORGE F. EDMUNDS
1828–1919

VERMONT

Eighteenth Chairman—42d Congress, Third Session Through 45th Congress

Twentieth Chairman—46th Congress, Special, Through 51st Congress

GEORGE FRANKLIN EDMUNDS, a Senator from Vermont; born in Richmond, Chittenden County, Vt., February 1, 1828; attended the common schools and was privately tutored; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1849 and commenced practice in Burlington, Vt.; served in the State house of representatives 1854–1859, serving three years as speaker; member of the State senate, serving as its presiding officer pro tempore in 1861 and 1862; appointed on April 3, 1866, and elected on October 24, 1866, as a Republican to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Solomon Foote; reelected in 1868, 1874, 1880, and 1886 and served from April 3, 1866, until his resignation, effective November 1, 1891; President pro tempore of the Senate from March 3, 1883, to March 3, 1885; appointed a member of the Electoral Commission created by act of Congress approved January 29, 1877, to decide the contests in various States in the presidential election of 1876; resumed the practice of law in Philadelphia, Pa.; subsequently moved to Pasadena, Calif., where he died February 27, 1919; interment in Green Mount Cemetery, Burlington, Vt.

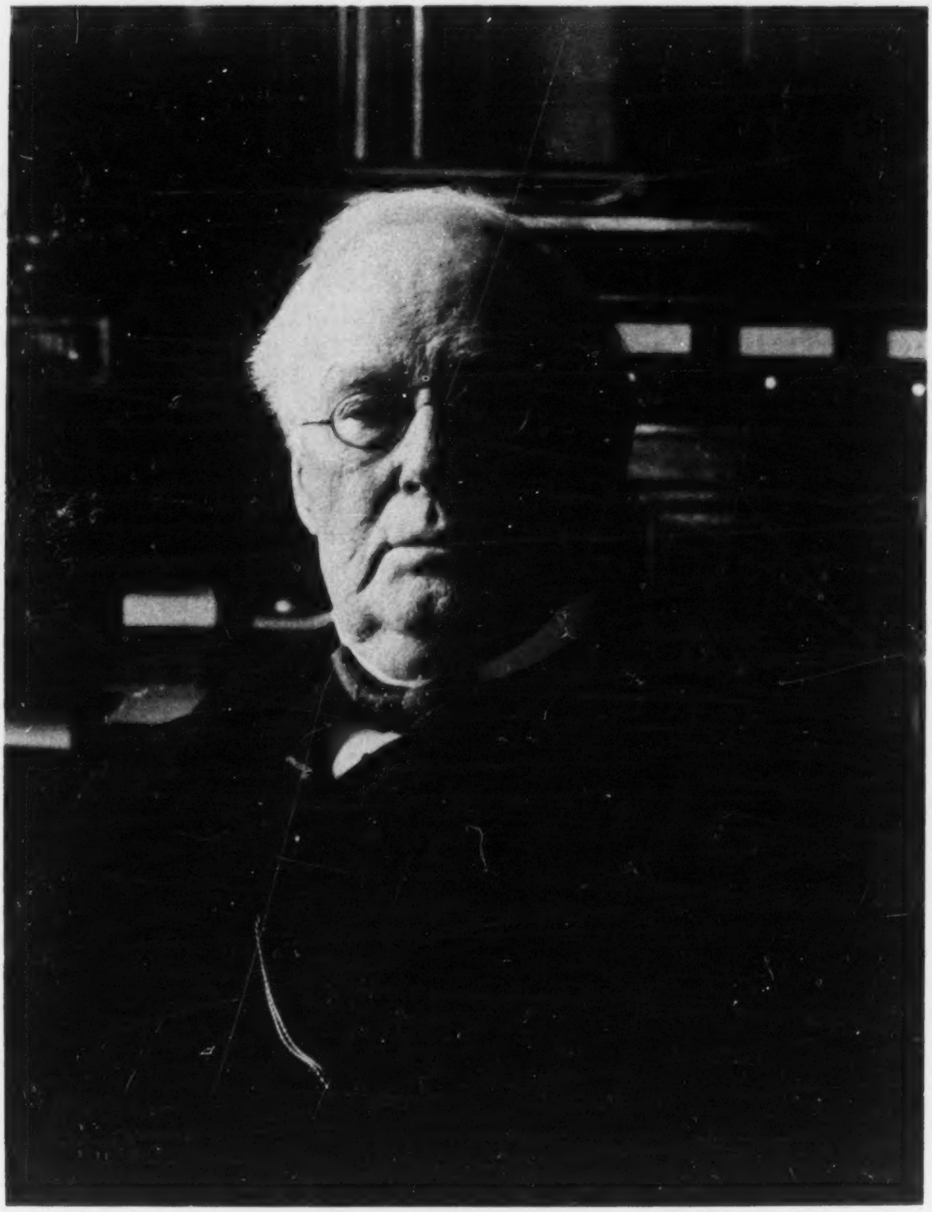


ALLEN G. THURMAN
1813–1895

OHIO

Nineteenth Chairman—46th Congress

ALLEN GRANBERRY THURMAN, a Representative and a Senator from Ohio; born in Lynchburg, Va., November 13, 1813; moved with his father to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1819; attended the Chillicothe Academy; private secretary to Gov. Robert Lucas in 1834; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1835 and practiced in Ross County, Ohio; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-ninth Congress (March 4, 1845–March 3, 1847); declined to be a candidate for renomination in 1846; resumed the practice of law; associate justice of the supreme court of Ohio 1851–1854 and chief justice 1854–1856; unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1867; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate; reelected in 1874, and served from March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1881; appointed a member of the Electoral Commission created by act of Congress approved January 29, 1877, to decide the contests in various States in the presidential election of 1876; unsuccessful candidate for reelection to the United States Senate in 1881; resumed the practice of law in Columbus, Ohio; delegate to the Democratic National Conventions in 1876, 1880, and 1884; declined to be a candidate for the nomination of Governor in 1887; unsuccessful candidate for Vice President of the United States on the Democratic ticket of Cleveland and Thurman in 1888; died in Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio, December 12, 1895; interment in Green Lawn Cemetery.



GEORGE F. HOAR
1826–1904

MASSACHUSETTS

Twenty-first Chairman—52d Congress

Twenty-third Chairman—54th Congress Through 58th Congress, Special and Second Sessions

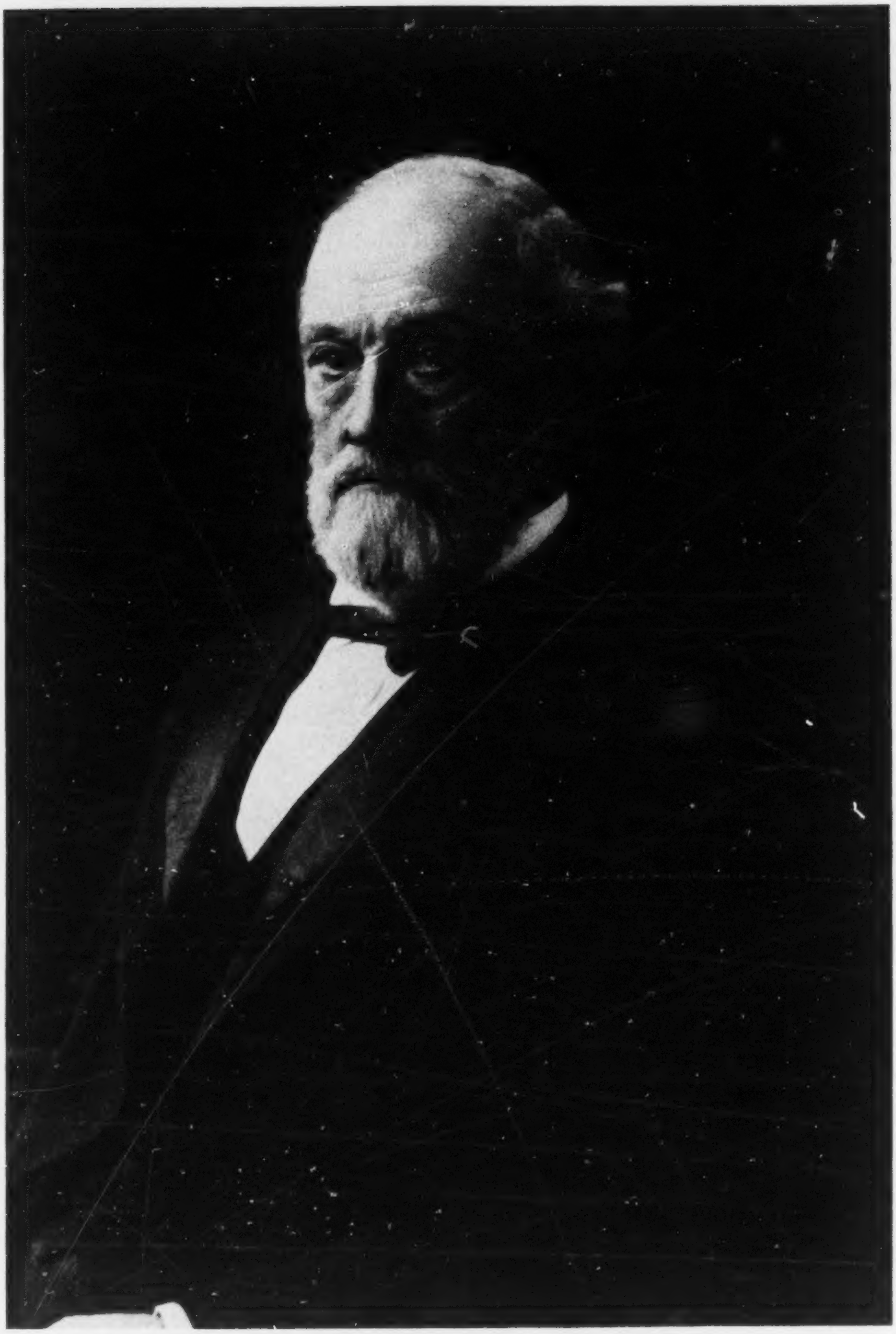
GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR (son of Samuel Hoar, brother of Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, and father of Rockwood Hoar), a Representative and a Senator from Massachusetts; born in Concord, Mass., August 29, 1826; attended Concord Academy, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1846; studied law; was graduated from the Dane Law School, Harvard University, in 1849; was admitted to the bar the same year and commenced practice in Worcester, Mass.; city solicitor in 1860; member of the State house of representatives in 1852; served in the State senate in 1857; elected as a Republican to the Forty-first and to the three succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1869–March 3, 1877); was not a candidate for renomination in 1876; one of the managers appointed by the House of Representatives in 1876 to conduct the impeachment proceedings against William W. Belknap, ex-Secretary of War; appointed a member of the Electoral Commission created by act of Congress approved January 29, 1877, to decide the contests in various States in the presidential election of 1876; overseer of Harvard University 1874–1880 and from 1896 until his death; presided over the Massachusetts State Republican conventions in 1871, 1877, 1882, and 1885; delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1876, 1880, 1884, and 1888, presiding over the convention of 1880, and was chairman of the Massachusetts delegation in 1880, 1884, and 1888; Regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1880; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate in 1877; reelected in 1883, 1889, 1895, and 1901 and served from March 4, 1877, until his death in Worcester, Mass., September 30, 1904; interment in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord, Mass.

JAMES L. PUGH
1820–1907

ALABAMA

Twenty-second Chairman—53d Congress

JAMES LAWRENCE PUGH, a Representative and a Senator from Alabama; born in Burke County, Ga., December 12, 1820; moved with his parents to Alabama in 1824; pursued an academic course in Alabama and Georgia; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1841 and commenced practice in Eufaula, Ala.; also engaged in agricultural pursuits; Democratic presidential elector in 1848, 1856, and 1876; elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress and served from March 4, 1859, to January 21, 1861, when he withdrew; during the Civil War joined the Eufaula Rifles, First Alabama Regiment, as a private; elected to the Confederate Congress in 1861 and reelected in 1863; after the war resumed the practice of law; president of the Democratic State convention in 1874; member of the convention that framed the State constitution in 1875; presidential elector on the Democratic ticket of Tilden and Hendricks in 1876; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George S. Houston; reelected, and served from November 24, 1880, to March 3, 1897; was not a candidate for reelection; retired from active business and resided in Washington, D.C., until his death there on March 9, 1907; interment in the Fairview Cemetery, Eufaula, Barbour County, Ala.

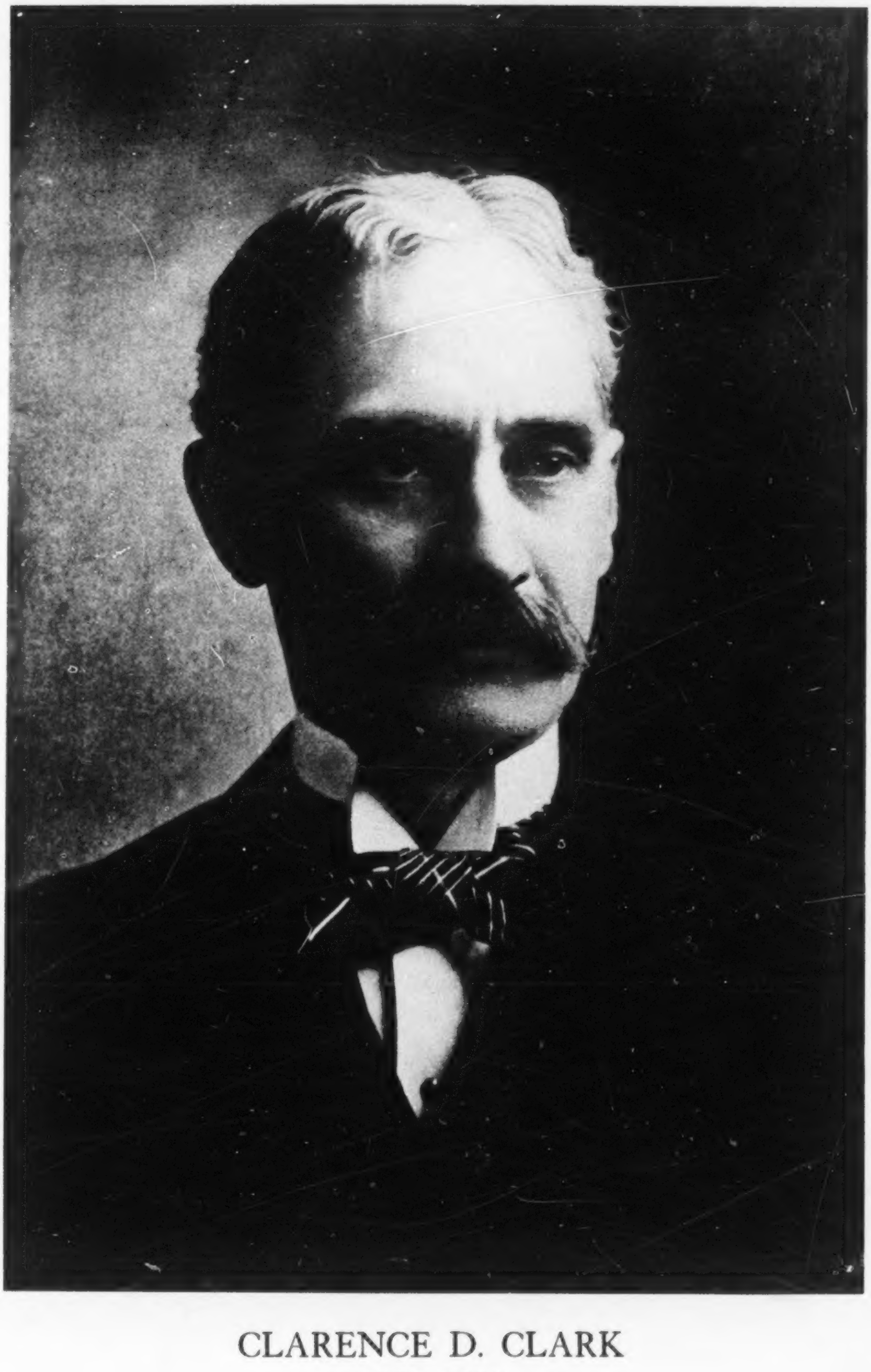


ORVILLE H. PLATT
1827–1905

CONNECTICUT

Twenty-Fourth Chairman—58th Congress, Third Session

ORVILLE HITCHCOCK PLATT, a Senator from Connecticut; born in Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., July 19, 1827; attended the common schools and was graduated from the Gunnery Academy, Washington, Conn.; studied law in Litchfield, Conn.; was admitted to the bar in 1850 and commenced practice in Towanda, Pa.; moved to Meriden, Conn., in 1850 and continued the practice of his profession; clerk of the State senate in 1855 and 1856; secretary of state of Connecticut in 1857; served in the State senate in 1861 and 1862; member of the State house of representatives in 1864 and 1869 and served as speaker in the latter year; State's attorney for New Haven County 1877–1879; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate in 1879; reelected in 1885, 1891, 1897, and 1903 and served from March 4, 1879, until his death in Washington, Conn., April 21, 1905; interment in Washington Cemetery on the Green.



CLARENCE D. CLARK
1851–1930

WYOMING

Twenty-Fifth Chairman—59th Congress Through 62d Congress

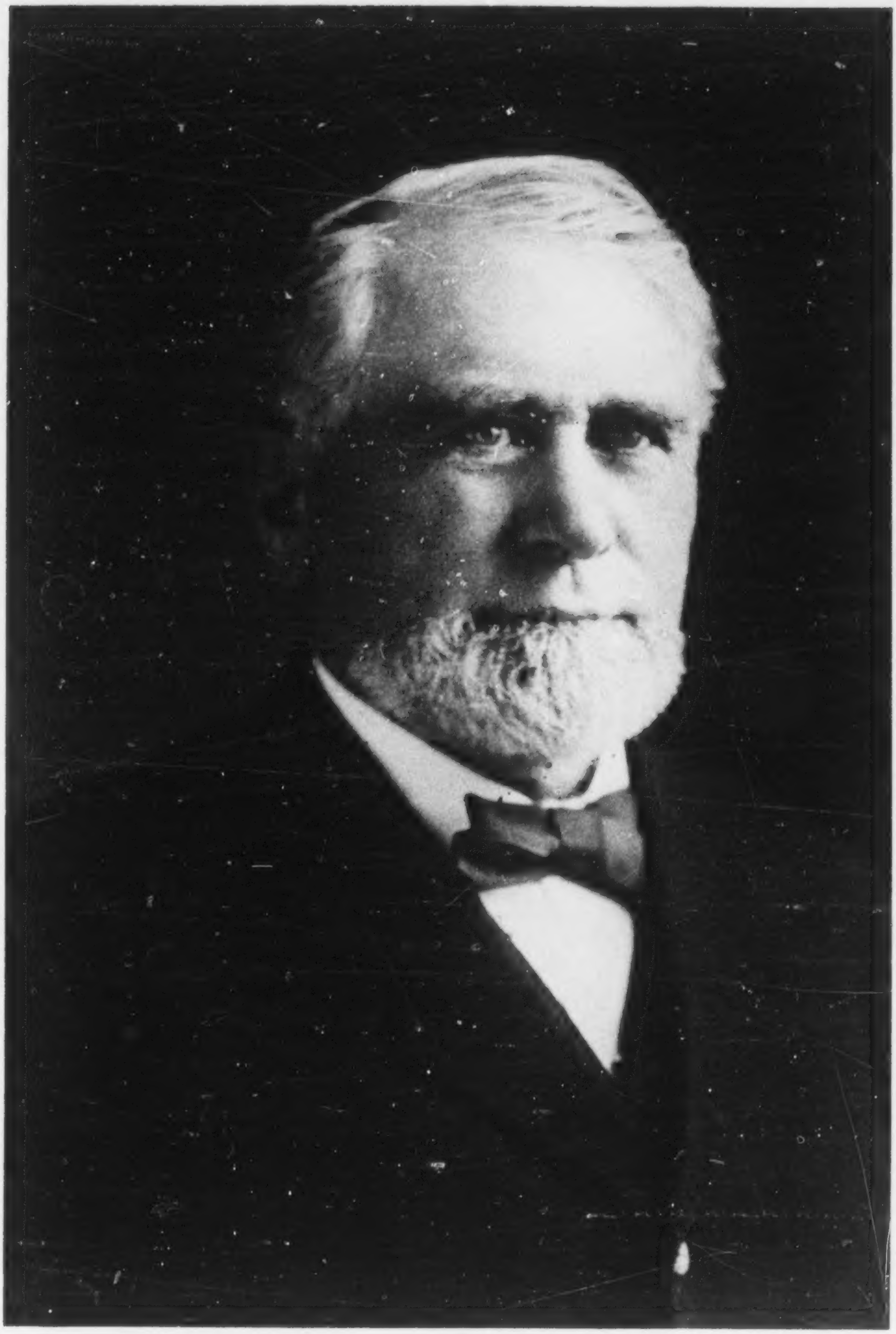
CLARENCE DON CLARK, a Representative and a Senator from Wyoming; born in Sandy Creek, Oswego County, N.Y., April 16, 1851; attended the common schools and the University of Iowa at Iowa City; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1874; taught school and practiced law in Manchester, Delaware County, Iowa, until 1881, when he moved to Evanston, Wyo., and continued the practice of law; prosecuting attorney of Uinta County 1882–1884; delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1888, 1900, 1904, 1908, and 1912; delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1889; upon the admission of Wyoming as a State into the Union was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-first Congress; reelected to the Fifty-second Congress and served from December 1, 1890, to March 3, 1893; unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1892 to the Fifty-third Congress; elected to the United States Senate in 1895 to fill the vacancy in the term beginning March 4, 1893, caused by the failure of the legislature to elect in 1892–1893; reelected in 1899, 1905, and again in 1911 and served from January 23, 1895, until March 3, 1917; unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1916; resumed the practice of law in Washington, D.C.; appointed on July 16, 1919, a member of the International Joint Commission, created by treaty, to adjust disputes regarding the use of boundary waters between the United States and Canada, and for other purposes; on April 15, 1923, was elected chairman of the United States section of the commission and served until his resignation on April 25, 1929; retired from active pursuits and resided in Evanston, Wyo., until his death there on November 18, 1930; interment in the Masonic Cemetery.

CHARLES A. CULBERSON
1855–1925

TEXAS

Twenty-Sixth Chairman—63d Congress Through 65th Congress

CHARLES ALLEN CULBERSON (son of David Browning Culberson), a Senator from Texas; born in Dadeville, Tallapoosa County, Ala., June 10, 1855; moved to Texas with his parents, who settled first in Gilmer and later in Jefferson; attended the common schools, and was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington in 1874; studied law at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville in 1876 and 1877; was admitted to the bar in 1877 and commenced practice in Jefferson, Tex.; moved to Dallas, Tex., in 1887; delegate to the Democratic State convention in 1890; attorney general of Texas 1890–1894; Governor of Texas 1894–1898; delegate to all Democratic National Conventions from 1896 to 1916; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate January 25, 1899; reelected in 1905, 1911, and again in 1916, and served from March 4, 1899, to March 3, 1923; unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1922; retired from public life, and owing to failing health did not engage in active business pursuits; lived in retirement until his death in Washington, D.C., March 19, 1925; interment in East Oakwood Cemetery, Fort Worth, Tex.

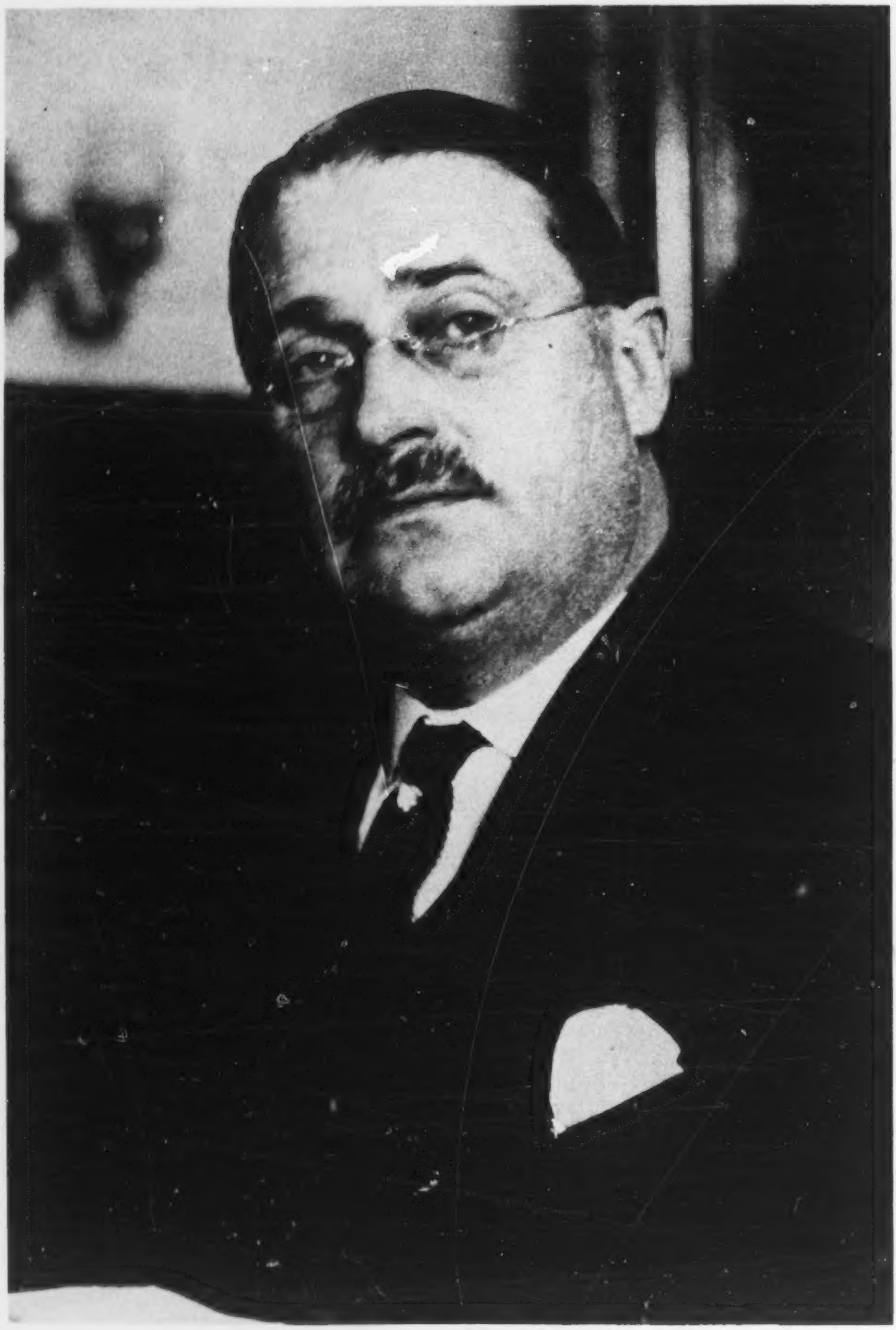


KNUTE NELSON
1843–1923

MINNESOTA

Twenty-Seventh Chairman—66th Congress Through 67th Congress

KNUTE NELSON, a Representative and a Senator from Minnesota; born in Voss, Norway, February 2, 1843; immigrated to the United States in July 1849 with his mother, who settled in Chicago, Ill.; moved to Dane County, Wis., in 1850; attended the common schools and Albion Academy, Albion, Wis., three years; served as a private and noncommissioned officer in the Fourth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War; wounded and taken prisoner at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863; at the close of the war he returned to Albion College and completed the course; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1867 and commenced practice in Cambridge, Wis.; member of the Wisconsin Assembly in 1868 and 1869; moved to Alexandria, Douglas County, Minn., in 1871; county attorney 1872–1874; member of the State senate 1875–1878; presidential elector on the Republican ticket of Garfield and Arthur in 1880; member of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota from February 1, 1882, to January 1, 1893; elected as a Republican to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses (March 4, 1883–March 3, 1889); was not a candidate for renomination in 1888; elected Governor of Minnesota in 1892; reelected in 1894 and served from January 4, 1893, until January 31, 1895, when he resigned, preparatory to becoming Senator; elected to the United States Senate in 1895; reelected in 1901, 1907, 1913, and 1918, and served from March 4, 1895, until his death; upon his eightieth birthday was the recipient of congratulatory messages from the King of Norway, the President of the Norwegian Congress, and President Warren G. Harding, and in the Senate addresses of felicitation were delivered; died on a train near Timonium, Md., April 28, 1923, while en route to his home; interment in Kinkead Cemetery, Alexandria, Minn.



FRANK B. BRANDEGEE
1864–1924

CONNECTICUT

Twenty-Eighth Chairman—68th Congress, First Session

FRANK BOSWORTH BRANDEGEE (son of Augustus Brandegee), a Representative and a Senator from Connecticut; born in New London, Conn., July 8, 1864; attended the common schools, and was graduated from Yale College in 1885; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1888 and practiced in New London; member of the State house of representatives in 1888; corporation counsel of New London from October 1889 to October 1893 and from October 1894 until October 1897, when he resigned; delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1888, 1892, 1900, and 1904; again a member of the State house of representatives in 1899, and served as speaker; again elected corporation counsel of New London in October 1901 and served until October 1902, when he resigned to become a Member of Congress; chairman of the Republican State convention in 1904; elected as a Republican to the Fifty-seventh Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles A. Russell; reelected to the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Congresses and served from November 5, 1902, until May 10, 1905, when he resigned, having been elected a United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Orville H. Platt; reelected in 1908, 1914, and 1920, and served from May 10, 1905, until his death in Washington, D.C., October 14, 1924; interment in Cedar Grove Cemetery, New London, Conn.

ALBERT B. CUMMINS
1850–1926

IOWA

Twenty-Ninth Chairman—68th Congress, Second Session Through 69th Congress, First Session

ALBERT BAIRD CUMMINS, a Senator from Iowa; born near Carmichaels, Greene County, Pa., February 15, 1850; attended the public schools, a preparatory academy, and three years at Waynesburg (Pa.) College; moved to Iowa; engaged as a carpenter for a short time; clerked in the office of the recorder of Clayton County; assistant surveyor of Allen County; engaged in railroad building; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1875 and commenced practice in Chicago; returned to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1878, where he continued the practice of law; delegate to every Republican State and National convention from 1880 until his death; member of the State house of representatives 1888--1890; presidential elector on the Republican ticket of Harrison and Reid in 1892; unsuccessful candidate for election to the United States Senate in 1894 and 1900; member of the Republican National Committee from 1896 to 1900; Governor of Iowa from January 1902 until November 24, 1908, when he resigned, having been elected Senator; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate in 1908 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William B. Allison; reelected in 1909, 1914, and again in 1920, and served from November 24, 1908, until his death; President pro tempore of the Senate from May 19, 1919, to March 3, 1925; unsuccessful candidate for renomination in 1926; died in Des Moines, Iowa, July 30, 1926; interment in Woodland Cemetery.

GEORGE W. NORRIS
1861–1944

NEBRASKA

Thirtieth Chairman—70th Congress Through 72d Congress

GEORGE WILLIAM NORRIS, a Representative and a Senator from Nebraska; born on a farm near Clyde, Sandusky County, Ohio, on July 11, 1861; attended the district schools, Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio, and the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso; taught school while studying law; was graduated from the law department of Valparaiso (Ind.) University in 1883 and was admitted to the bar the same year; continued teaching until he moved to Beaver City, Furnas County, Nebr., in 1885 and engaged in the practice of law; county attorney of Furnas County for three terms; declined to be a candidate for further nomination; district judge of the fourteenth district 1895–1902; moved to McCook, Red Willow County, Nebr., in 1899; elected as a Republican to the Fifty-eighth and to the four succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1903–March 3, 1913); did not seek renomination in 1912, having become a candidate for Senator; one of the managers appointed by the House of Representatives in 1912 to conduct the impeachment proceedings against Robert W. Archbald, judge of the United States Commerce Court; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate in 1912; reelected in 1918, 1924, and 1930, and as an Independent Republican in 1936, and served from March 4, 1913, to January 3, 1943; unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1942; retired from public life; died in McCook, Nebr., September 2, 1944; interment in Memorial Park Cemetery.

HENRY F. ASHURST
1874–1962

ARIZONA

Thirty-First Chairman—73d Congress Through 76th Congress

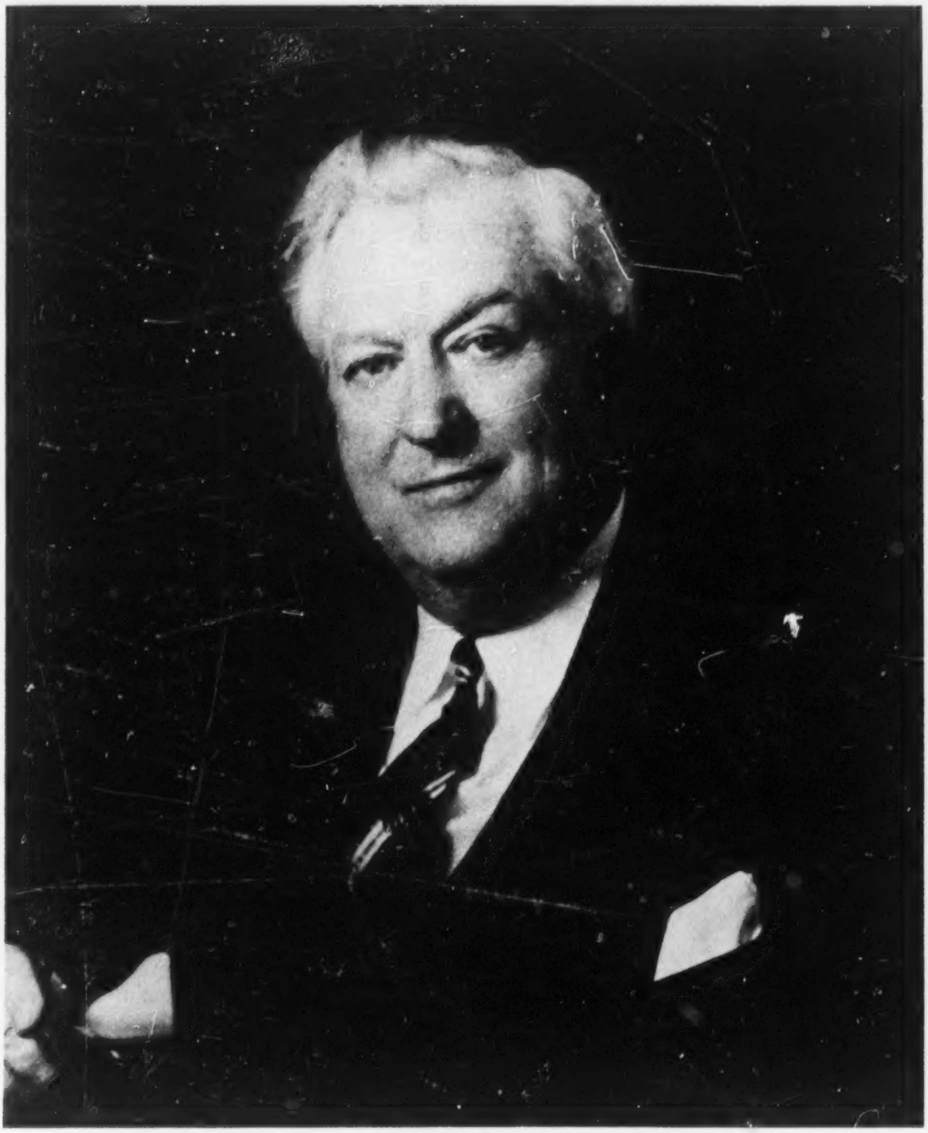
HENRY FOUNTAIN ASHURST, a Senator from Arizona; born in Winnemucca, Humboldt County, Nev., September 13, 1874; moved to Arizona in 1875 with his parents, who settled near the present town of Flagstaff, Coconino County; attended the public schools of Flagstaff and was graduated from the Stockton (Calif.) Business College in 1896; studied law and political economy at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; was admitted to the bar in 1897 and commenced practice in Williams, Ariz.; member of the Territorial house of representatives in 1897 and 1899, serving as speaker in 1899; served in the Territorial senate in 1903; district attorney of Coconino County 1905–1908; moved to Prescott, Ariz., in 1909 and continued the practice of law; upon the admission of Arizona as a State into the Union was elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate by the unanimous vote of the first State legislative assembly on March 27, 1912, was reelected in 1916, 1922, 1928, and again in 1934, and served from March 27, 1912, to January 3, 1941; unsuccessful candidate for renomination in 1940; appointed a member of the Board of Immigration Appeals in the Department of Justice on April 8, 1941, and served until February 28, 1943, when he retired; died in Washington, D.C., May 31, 1962; interment in Sacred Heart Cemetery, Prescott, Ariz.

FREDERICK VAN NUYS
1874–1944

INDIANA

Thirty-Second Chairman—77th Congress, First Session; 78th Congress, First and Second Sessions

FREDERICK VAN NUYS, a Senator from Indiana; born in Falmouth, Rush County, Ind., April 16, 1874; attended the public schools; was graduated from Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., in 1898 and from the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1900; was admitted to the bar in 1900 and commenced practice in Shelbyville, Ind., moving shortly afterward to Anderson, Ind.; served as prosecuting attorney of Madison County, Ind., 1906–1910; member of the State senate 1913–1916, serving as president pro tempore in 1915; moved to Indianapolis, Ind., in 1916 and continued the practice of law; chairman of the Democratic State committee in 1917 and 1918; served as United States attorney, district of Indiana, 1920–1922; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate in 1932, reelected in 1938, and served from March 4, 1933, until his death on a farm near Vienna, Fairfax County, Va., on January 25, 1944; interment in East Maplewood Cemetery, Anderson, Ind.



PATRICK A. (PAT) McCARRAN
1876–1954

NEVADA

Thirty-Third Chairman—78th Congress, Second Session Through 79th Congress

Thirty-Fifth Chairman—81st and 82d Congresses

PATRICK ANTHONY (PAT) McCARRAN, a Senator from Nevada; born in Reno, Nev., August 8, 1876; attended the public schools and was graduated from the University of Nevada at Reno in 1901; engaged in farming and in stock raising; member of the State legislature in 1903; represented Nevada in an irrigation congress in 1903; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1905 and practiced in Tonopah and Goldfield, Nev.; district attorney of Nye County, Nev., 1907–1909; resumed the practice of law in Reno, Nev., in 1909; associate justice of the supreme court of Nevada 1913–1917 and chief justice in 1917 and 1918; member of Nevada Board of Pardons 1913–1919; member of Nevada State Board of Parole Commissioners 1913–1918; chairman of the Nevada State Board of Bar Examiners 1919–1932; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate in 1932; reelected in 1938, 1944, and again in 1950 and served from March 4, 1933, until his death in Hawthorne, Nev., September 28, 1954; interment in Mountain View Cemetery, Reno, Nev.

ALEXANDER WILEY
1884–1967

WISCONSIN

Thirty-Fourth Chairman—80th Congress

ALEXANDER WILEY, a Senator from Wisconsin; born in Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wis., May 26, 1884; attended the public schools, Augsburg College, Minneapolis, Minn., and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; was graduated from the law department of the University of Wisconsin at Madison in 1907; was admitted to the bar the same year and commenced practice in Chippewa Falls, Wis.; district attorney of Chippewa County 1909–1915; also engaged in agricultural pursuits and banking; delegate to the Interparliamentary Union Conference in Oslo, Norway in 1939, and to the Empire Parliamentary Conference in Bermuda, Bahamas Islands, in 1946; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate in 1938 for the term commencing January 3, 1939; reelected in 1944, 1950, and again in 1956 for the term ending January 3, 1963; unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1962; resided in Washington, D.C., until a few days before his death May 26, 1967, at High Oaks Christian Science Sanitarium in Germantown, Pa.; interment in Forest Hill Cemetery, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

WILLIAM LANGER
1886–1959

NORTH DAKOTA

Thirty-Sixth Chairman—83d Congress

WILLIAM LANGER, a Senator from North Dakota; born on a farm in Everest Township, near Casselton, Cass County, N. Dak., September 30, 1886; attended a rural school and later Casselton High School; graduated from the law department of the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks in 1906 and from Columbia University, New York, N.Y., in 1910; was admitted to the bar in 1911 and began practice in Mandan, N. Dak.; State's attorney of Morton County, N. Dak., 1914–1916; moved to Bismarck, N. Dak., in 1916 and continued the practice of law; attorney general of North Dakota 1916–1920; legal adviser for Council of Defense during the First World War; unsuccessful candidate for Governor in 1920; elected Governor in 1932 and served from January 1933 to July 17, 1934, when he was removed by the supreme court of North Dakota; again Governor from 1937 to 1939; unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator in 1938 and also for election to the United States Senate as an Independent candidate; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate in 1940; reelected in 1946, 1952, and again in 1958, and served from January 3, 1941, until his death in Washington, D.C., November 8, 1959; interment in St. Leo's Catholic Cemetery, Casselton, N. Dak.

HARLEY M. KILGORE
1893–1956

WEST VIRGINIA

Thirty-Seventh Chairman—84th Congress

HARLEY MARTIN KILGORE, a Senator from West Virginia; born in Brown, Harrison County, W. Va., January 11, 1893; attended the public schools; graduated from the law department of West Virginia University at Morgantown in 1914 and was admitted to the bar the same year; taught school in Hancock, W. Va., in 1914 and 1915; organized the first high school in Raleigh County, W. Va., in 1915, serving as its principal for one year; commenced the practice of law in Beckley, W. Va., in 1916; during the First World War served in the Infantry of the United States Army from May 15, 1917, until discharged as a captain on March 13, 1920; joined the West Virginia National Guard in 1921 and retired as a colonel in 1953; served as judge of the criminal court of Raleigh County, W. Va., from January 1, 1933, until elected to the United States Senate; delegate to the Democratic National Conventions in 1944, 1948, and 1952; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate in 1940; reelected in 1946 and again in 1952, and served from January 3, 1941, until his death in the naval hospital at Bethesda, Md., February 28, 1956; interment in Arlington National Cemetery, Fort Myer, Va.

Eastland
12th, 1943

JAMES O. EASTLAND

MISSISSIPPI

Thirty-Eighth Chairman—84th Congress through 95th Congress

JAMES OLIVER EASTLAND, a Senator from Mississippi; born in Doddsville, Sunflower County, Miss., November 28, 1904; moved with his parents to Forest, Miss., in 1905; attended the public schools, the University of Mississippi at Oxford, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1927 and commenced practice in Forest, Miss.; also engaged in agricultural pursuits; member of the State house of representatives 1928–1932; moved to Ruleville, Miss., in 1934; appointed as a Democrat to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Pat Harrison and served from June 30, 1941, to September 28, 1941; was not a candidate for election to the vacancy; elected to the United States Senate in 1942, 1948, 1954, 1960, 1966, and again in 1972 for the term ending January 3, 1979; was not a candidate for reelection in 1978; elected President Pro Tempore of the Senate July 29, 1972; and reelected again in 1973, 1975, and 1977.

EDWARD M. KENNEDY

MASSACHUSETTS

Thirty-Ninth Chairman—96th Congress

EDWARD MOORE KENNEDY (brother of John Fitzgerald Kennedy and Robert Francis Kennedy and grandson of John Francis Fitzgerald), a Senator from Massachusetts; born in Boston, Suffolk County, Mass., February 22, 1932; graduated from Milton Academy, Milton, Mass., in 1950; Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., B.A., 1956; International Law School, The Hague, Holland, in 1958; and the University of Virginia Law School, Charlottesville, Va., LL.B., 1959; enlisted in the United States Army as a private, serving in France and Germany from June 1951 to March 1953; was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1959; appointed assistant district attorney in Suffolk County, Mass., 1961; is a member of the board of trustees of: Boston University; Northeastern University; John F. Kennedy Library; the Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston; Lahey Clinic, Boston; the Museum of Science, Boston; Boston Symphony Orchestra, Boston; is a member of the advisory board of: Emmanuel College; Dunbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection of Harvard University; the Board of Visitors, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts University; member of Massachusetts General Hospital Board; president of the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., Foundation; author; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate, November 6, 1962, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of his brother, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and served from November 7, 1962, to January 3, 1965; reelected in 1964, 1970, and 1976 for the term ending Jan. 3, 1983; Senate majority whip from January 1969 to January 1971; unsuccessful candidate for Democratic Presidential nomination in 1980.

STROM THURMOND

SOUTH CAROLINA

Fortieth Chairman—97th Congress

JAMES STROM THURMOND, a Senator from South Carolina; born in Edgefield, S.C., December 5, 1902; attended the public schools; was graduated from Clemson (S.C.) College in 1923; taught in South Carolina high schools 1923–1929; Edgefield County Superintendent of Education 1929–1933; completed South Carolina law course and was admitted to the bar in 1930; city and county attorney 1930–1938; member of the State senate 1933–1938; trustee of Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S.C., 1936–1938; served as circuit judge from 1938 until World War II, when he took leave of absence on April 17, 1942, to enter upon active duty in the United States Army; served with the First Army, attached to the Eighty-second Airborne Division for the invasion of Europe and later transferred to the Pacific Theater; was discharged as a lieutenant colonel on January 20, 1946; awarded five battle stars and seventeen decorations, medals and awards, including Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal with "V", Army Commendation Medal, Purple Heart, Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation, Third Army Certificate of Achievement, OCAMG Certificate of Achievement, Department of Army Certificate of Appreciation; French Croix de Guerre, Belgian Order of the Crown; major general, United States Army Reserve; returned to his position as circuit judge, but resigned in May 1946; Governor of South Carolina 1947–1951; unsuccessful as a State Rights candidate for President of the United States in 1948; unsuccessful for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator in 1950; practiced law in Aiken, S.C., 1951–1955; delegate to the Democratic National Conventions in 1932, 1936, 1948, 1952, 1956, and 1960; president of Aiken Federal Savings and Loan Association 1951–1955; chairman of Southern Governors Conference in 1950; appointed as a Democrat to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Burnet R. Maybank and served from December 24, 1954, to January 3, 1955; had been previously elected as a write-in candidate in November 1954 for the term commencing January 3, 1955, and ending January 3, 1961, but due to a promise made to the voters in the 1954 election to place the office in a primary, resigned as of April 4, 1956; again elected as a Democrat in November 1956 to fill the vacancy caused by his own resignation and served from November 7, 1956, to January 3, 1961; reelected in 1960 for the term ending January 3, 1967; changed from the Democratic to the Republican Party on September 17, 1964; reelected as a Republican in 1966, 1972, and 1978 for the term ending January 3, 1985; elected President Pro Tempore of the Senate January 5, 1981.

MEMBERS
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UNITED STATES SENATE

Ninety-Seventh Congress

STROM THURMOND, South Carolina, *Chairman*
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PAUL LAXALT, Nevada
ORRIN G. HATCH, Utah
ROBERT DOLE, Kansas
ALAN K. SIMPSON, Wyoming
JOHN P. EAST, North Carolina
CHARLES E. GRASSLEY, Iowa
JEREMIAH DENTON, Alabama
ARLEN SPECTER, Pennsylvania
JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr., Delaware
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, Massachusetts
ROBERT C. BYRD, West Virginia
HOWARD M. METZENBAUM, Ohio
DENNIS DECONCINI, Arizona
PATRICK J. LEAHY, Vermont
MAX BAUCUS, Montana
HOWELL HEFLIN, Alabama

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Mr. SPECTER
Mr. DOLE

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Mr. METZENBAUM

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Mr. MATHIAS
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Mr. LEAHY
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Mr. Grassley

Mr. DeConcini
Mr. Leahy

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Mr. Simpson
Mr. East

Mr. Heflin
Mr. Baucus

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Mr. Grassley

Mr. Kennedy
Mr. DeConcini

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Mr. Denton

Mr. Baucus
Mr. Heflin

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Mr. Laxalt
Mr. Specter

Mr. Metzenbaum
Mr. Baucus

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Mr. Biden
Mr. Leahy

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Mr. Specter, *Chairman*

Mr. Denton
Mr. Mathias

Mr. Metzenbaum
Mr. Kennedy

CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, Jr.

MARYLAND

PAUL LAXALT

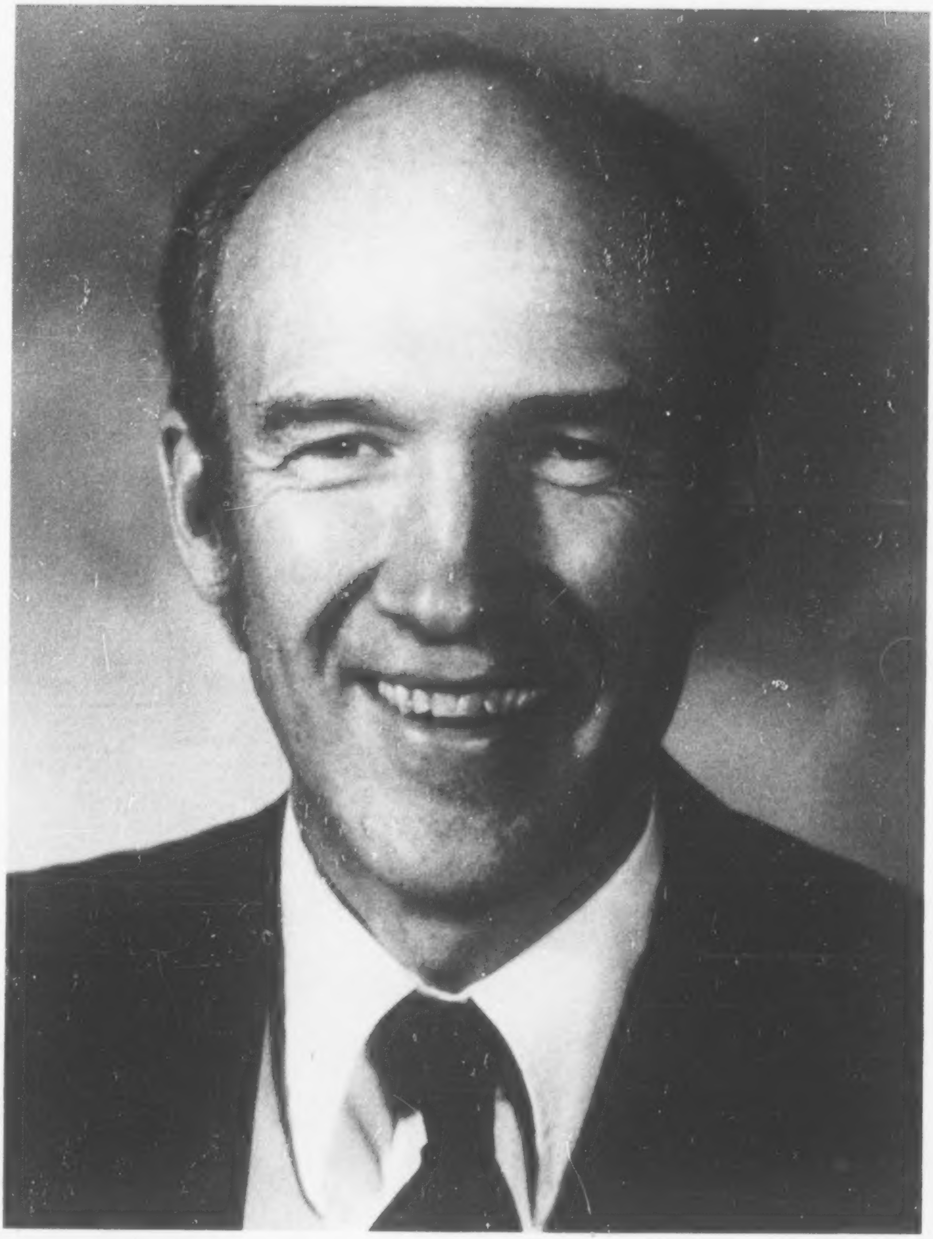
NEVADA

ORRIN G. HATCH

UTAH

ROBERT DOLE

KANSAS



ALAN K. SIMPSON

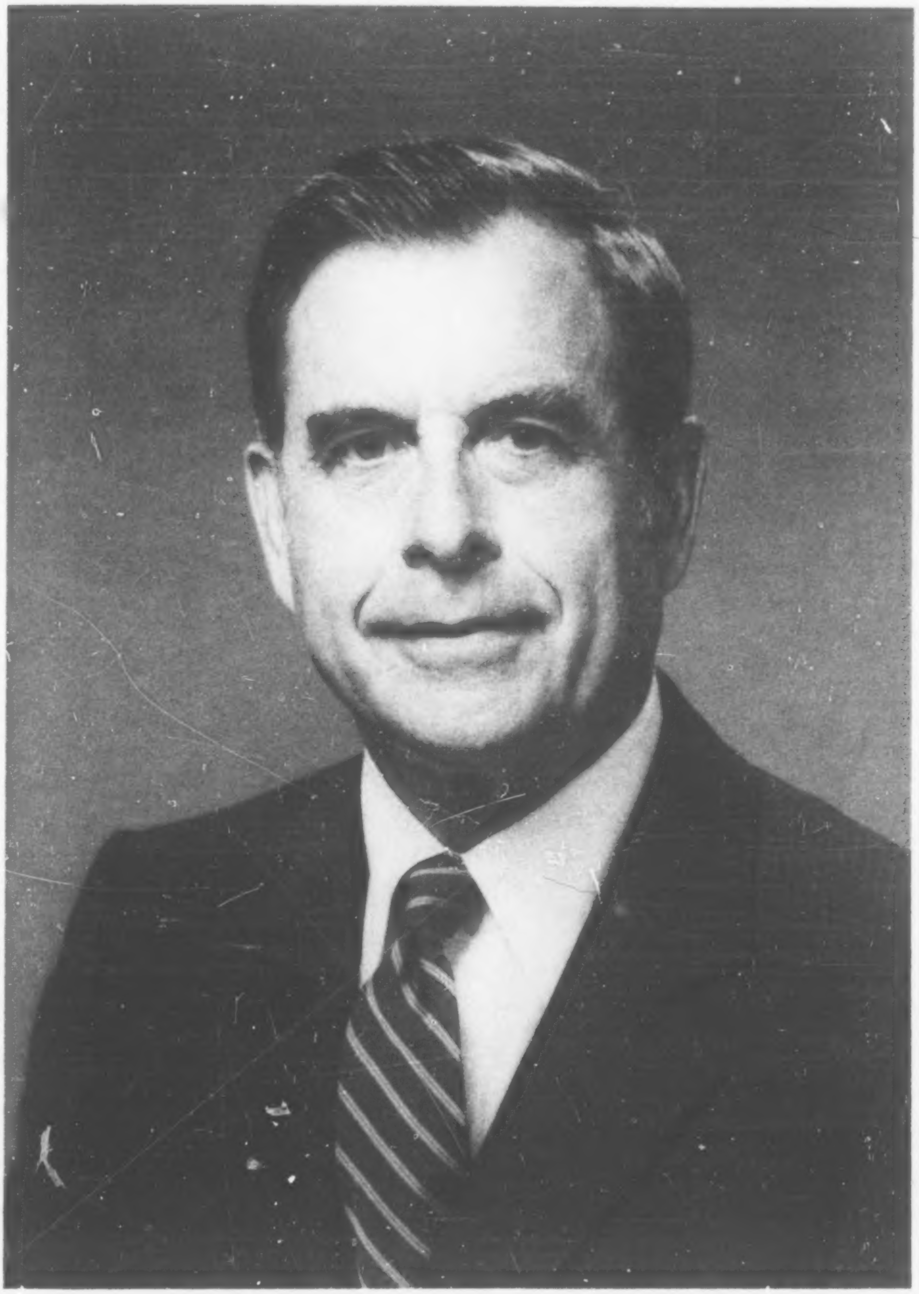
WYOMING

JOHN P. EAST

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLES E. GRASSLEY

IOWA



JEREMIAH DENTON

ALABAMA

ARLEN SPECTER

PENNSYLVANIA

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.

DELAWARE

EDWARD M. KENNEDY

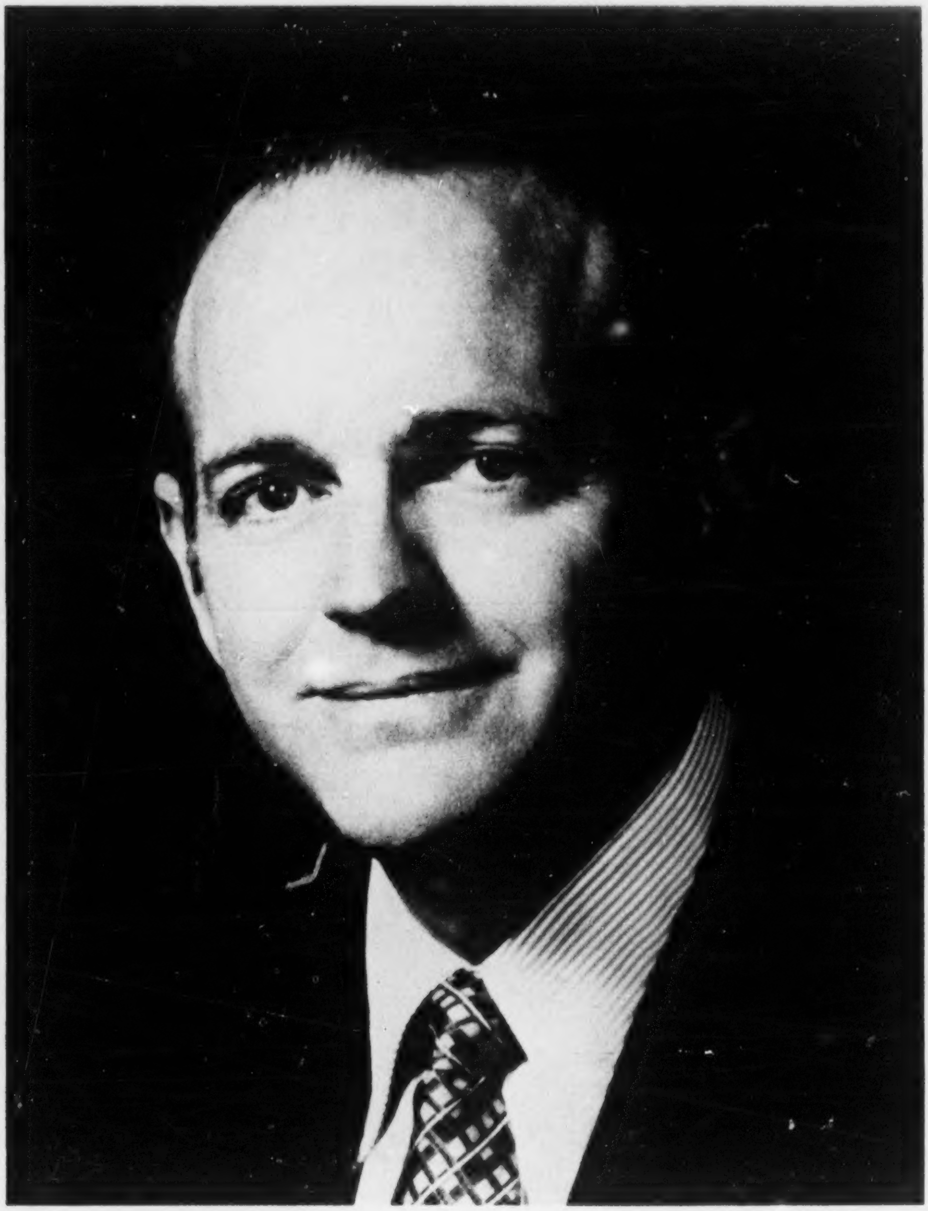
MASSACHUSETTS

ROBERT C. BYRD

WEST VIRGINIA

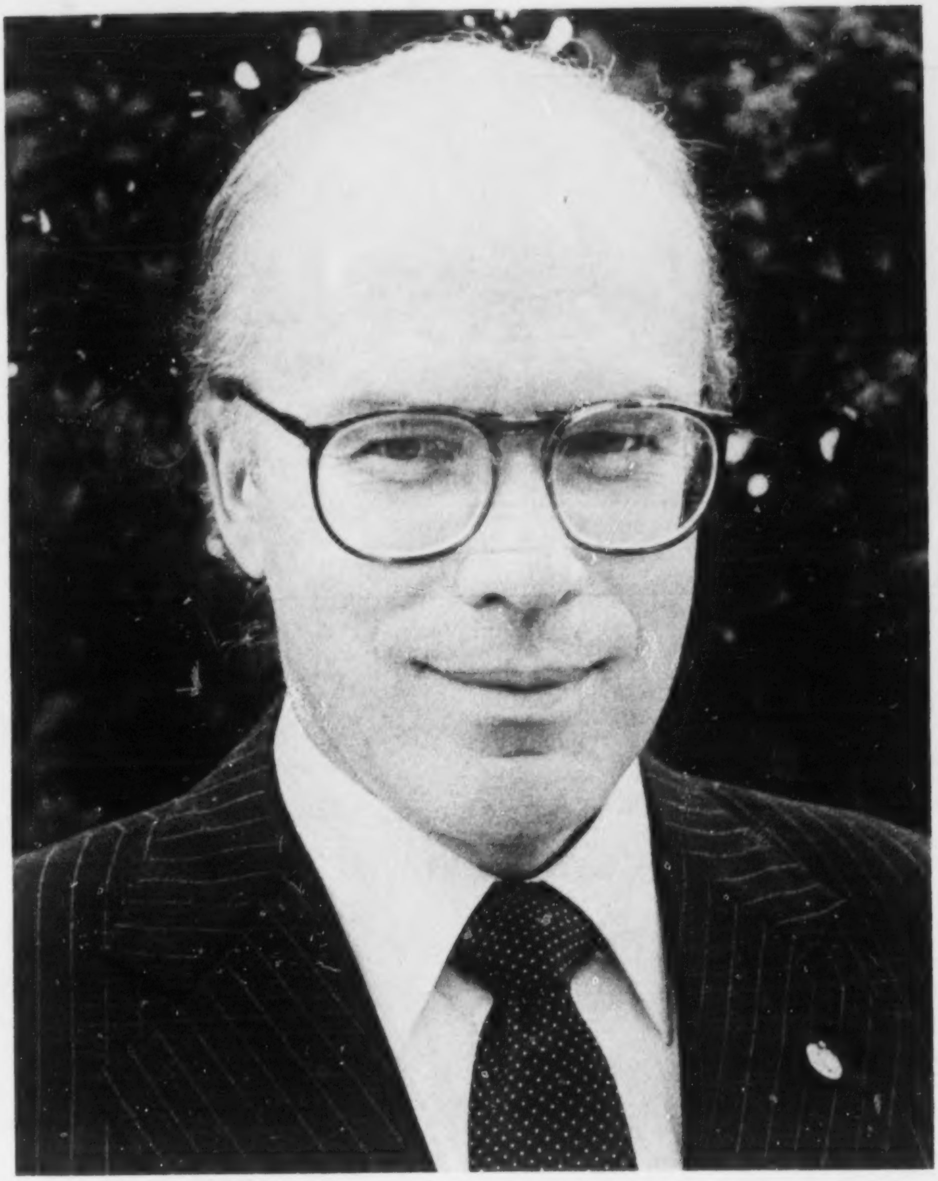
HOWARD M. METZENBAUM

OHIO



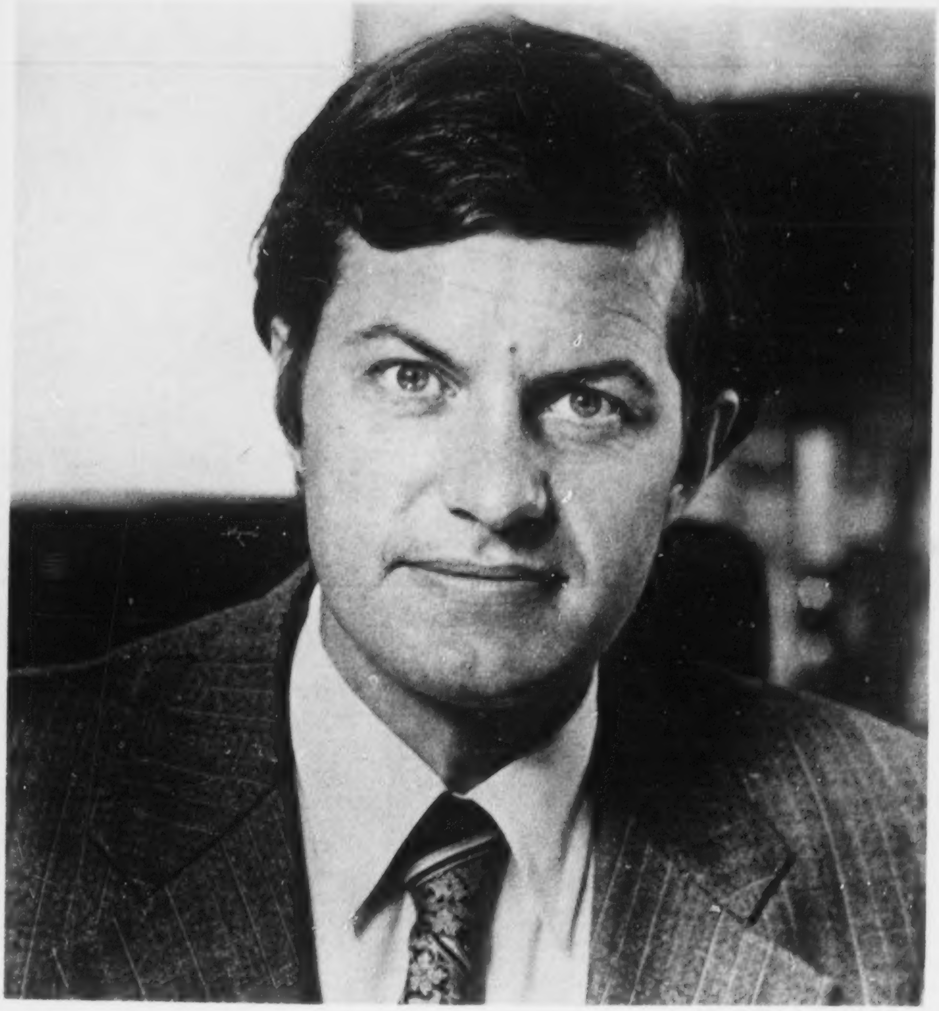
DENNIS DeCONCINI

ARIZONA



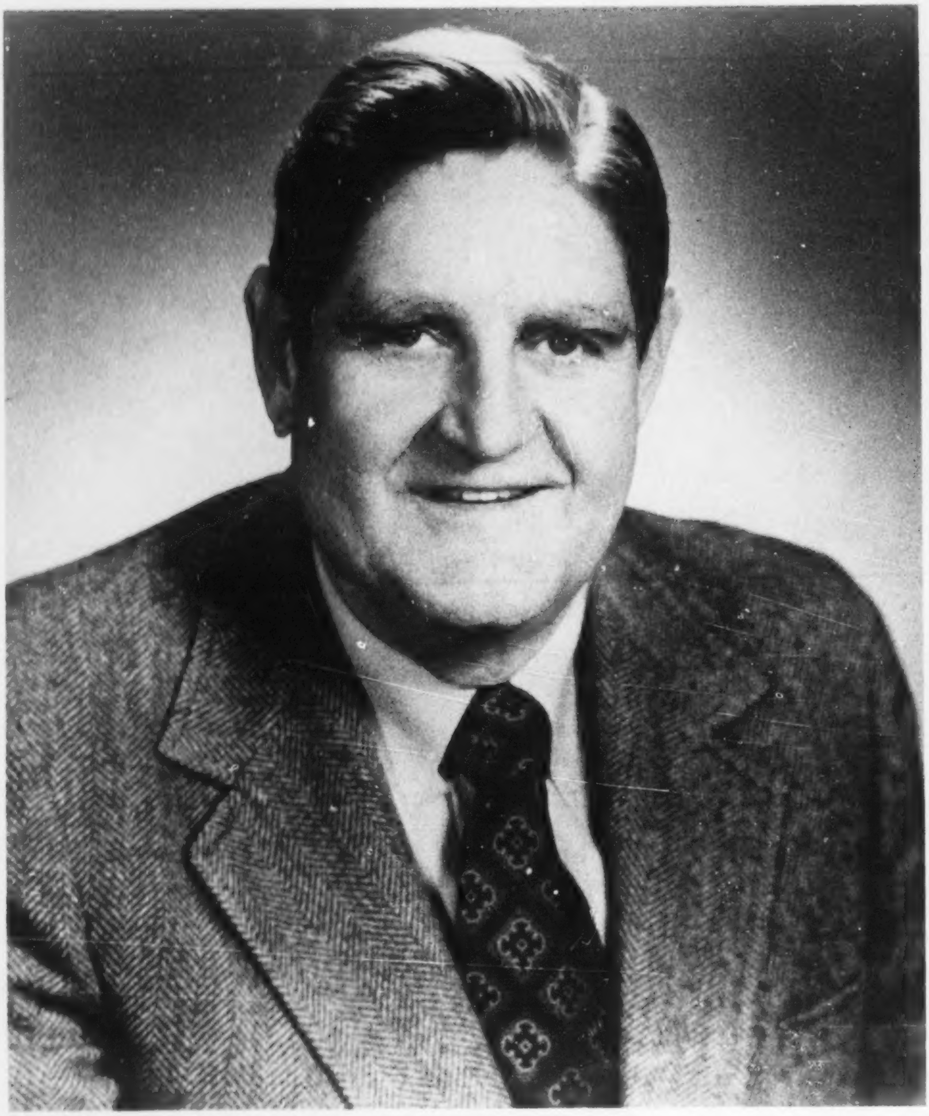
PATRICK J. LEAHY

VERMONT



MAX BAUCUS

MONTANA



HOWELL HEFLIN

ALABAMA

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

Name	State	Political affiliation	Committee assignment commenced			Committee	
			Date	Congress	Session	Congress	Session
Abourezk, James	South Dakota	Democrat	Jan. 17, 1975	94	1	95	2
Allen, James Browning	Alabama	do	Feb. 11, 1977	95	1	95	2
Allen, Maryon Pittman	do	do	July 11, 1978	95	2	95	2
Anderson, Alexander Outlaw	Tennessee	do	Dec. 10, 1840	26	2	26	2
Andrews, Charles Oscar	Florida	do	Jan. 14, 1943	78	1	79	2
Ashley, Chester	Arkansas	do	Dec. 9, 1845	29	1	30	1
Ashurst, Henry Fountain	Arizona	do	Mar. 15, 1913	63	1	76	3
Austin, Warren Robinson	Vermont	Republican	Dec. 14, 1931	72	1	78	2
Bacon, Augustus Octavius	Georgia	Democrat	May 10, 1897	55	1	63	2
Badger, George Edmund	North Carolina	Whig	May 28, 1852	32	1	32	2
Baker, Howard Henry, Jr	Tennessee	Republican	Sept. 12, 1968	90	2	90	2
Baucus, Max	Montana	Democrat	Jan. 23, 1979	96	1	(1)	(1)
Bayard, James Asheton, Jr	Delaware	do	Dec. 12, 1853	33	1	38	1
Bayard, Thomas Francis, Sr	do	do	Mar. 19, 1879	46	1	48	2
Bayh, Birch	Indiana	do	Feb. 15, 1963	88	1	96	2
Bell, Samuel	New Hampshire	do	Dec. 17, 1833	23	1	23	2
Benjamin, Judah Philip	Louisiana	Whig	Mar. 9, 1857	35	1	36	2
Berrien, John Macpherson	Georgia	Democrat	Dec. 12, 1825	19	1	20	2
			June 2, 1841	27	1	32	1
Bibb, George Motier	Kentucky	Unknown	Dec. 17, 1833	23	1	23	1
Biden, Joseph, Robinette, Jr	Delaware	Democrat	Feb. 11, 1977	95	1	(1)	(1)
Black, Hugo Lafayette	Alabama	do	Dec. 14, 1931	72	1	73	2
Blackburn, Joseph Clay Stiles.	Kentucky	do	Dec. 18, 1901	57	1	59	2
Blaine, John James	Wisconsin	Republican	Dec. 13, 1927	70	1	72	2
Blakley, William Arvis	Texas	Democrat	Jan. 10, 1961	87	1	87	1
Borah, William Edgar	Idaho	Republican	Mar. 22, 1909	61	1	76	3
Bradbury, James Ware	Maine	Democrat	Dec. 19, 1849	31	1	32	2
Brandegee, Frank Bosworth	Connecticut	Republican	Mar. 22, 1909	61	1	68	1
Bratton, Sam Gilbert	New Mexico	Democrat	Jan. 6, 1931	71	3	73	1
Breese, Sidney	Illinois	do	Dec. 17, 1845	29	1	29	2
Broughton, Joseph Melville	North Carolina	do	Jan. 10, 1949	81	1	81	1
Brown, Ethan Allen	Ohio	do	Dec. 9, 1822	17	2	18	2

See footnotes at end of table, p. 116.

OF MEMBERS

assignment terminated		Served in Senate		Congress, session, and date
Date	Cause of termination	From—	To—	
Jan. 2, 1979	Not candidate for reelection.	Jan. 3, 1973	Jan. 2, 1979	93d, 1st, through 95th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1973, to Oct. 15, 1978).
June 1, 1978	Death	Jan. 3, 1969	June 1, 1978	91st, 1st, through 95th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1969, to Oct. 15, 1978).
Jan. 2, 1979	Unsuccessful candidate for renomination.	June 12, 1978	Jan. 2, 1979	95th, 2d only (Jan. 19, 1978, to Oct. 15, 1978).
Mar. 3, 1841	Not candidate for reelection.	Jan. 27, 1840	Mar. 3, 1841	26th, 1st and 2d (Dec. 2, 1839, to Mar. 3, 1841).
Sept. 18, 1946	Death	Nov. 4, 1936	Sept. 18, 1946	74th, 2d, through 79th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1936, to Aug. 2, 1946).
Apr. 29, 1848	do	Nov. 8, 1844	Apr. 29, 1848	28th, 1st, into 30th, 1st (Dec. 4, 1843, to Aug. 14, 1848).
Jan. 2, 1941	Unsuccessful candidate for renomination.	Mar. 27, 1912	Jan. 2, 1941	62d, 2d, through 76th, 3d (Dec. 4, 1911, to Jan. 3, 1941).
Feb. 21, 1944	Excused to Foreign Relations Committee.	Apr. 1, 1931	Aug. 2, 1946	71st, 3d, through 79th, 2d (Dec. 1, 1930, to Aug. 2, 1946).
Feb. 14, 1914	Death	Mar. 4, 1895	Feb. 14, 1914	53d, 3d, into 63d, 2d (Dec. 3, 1894, to Oct. 24, 1914).
Mar. 8, 1853	Excused to Finance Committee.	Nov. 25, 1846	Mar. 3, 1855	29th, 1st, through 33d, 2d (Dec. 1, 1845, to Mar. 3, 1855).
Jan. 13, 1969	Excused to Commerce Committee.	Jan. 3, 1967	(1)	90th, 1st, —— (Jan. 10, 1967 ——).
----------	----------	Dec. 15, 1978	(1)	96th, 1st —— (Jan. 15, 1979 ——).
Jan. 29, 1864	Resigned from Senate	Mar. 4, 1851	Jan. 29, 1864	31st, 2d, into 38th, 1st (Dec. 2, 1850, to July 4, 1864).
		Apr. 5, 1867	Mar. 3, 1869	40th, 1st, through 40th, 3d (Mar. 4, 1867, to Mar. 3, 1869).
Mar. 6, 1885	Resigned to become Secretary of State.	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 6, 1885	41st, 1st, through 48th, 2d (Mar. 4, 1869, to Mar. 3, 1885).
Jan. 2, 1981	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Jan. 3, 1963	Jan. 2, 1981	88th, 1st, through 96th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1963, to Dec. 15, 1980).
Mar. 3, 1835	Not candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1835	17th, 2d, through 23d, 2d (Dec. 2, 1822, to Mar. 3, 1835).
Feb. 4, 1861	Withdrew from Senate	Mar. 4, 1853	Feb. 4, 1861	32d, 2d, into 36th, 2d (Dec. 6, 1852, to Mar. 3, 1861).
Mar. 9, 1829	Resigned from Senate	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 9, 1829	18th, 2d, through 20th, 2d (Dec. 6, 1824, to Mar. 3, 1829).
May 28, 1852	do	Mar. 4, 1841	May 5, 1845	26th, 2d, through 28th, 2d (Dec. 7, 1840, to Mar. 3, 1845).
		Nov. 14, 1845	Mar. 3, 1847	28th, 2d, through 29th, 2d (Dec. 2, 1844, to Mar. 3, 1847).
		Nov. 15, 1847	May 28, 1852	29th, 2d, into 32d, 1st (Dec. 7, 1846, to Aug. 31, 1852).
Dec. 11, 1834	Excused to Joint Committee on Library of Congress.	Mar. 4, 1811	Aug. 23, 1814	11th, 3d, through 13th, 2d (Dec. 3, 1810, to Apr. 18, 1814).
		Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	20th, 2d, through 23d, 2d (Dec. 1, 1828, to Mar. 3, 1835).
----------	----------	Jan. 3, 1973	(1)	93d, 1st —— (Jan. 3, 1973 ——).
Jan. 7, 1935	Excused to Finance Committee.	Mar. 4, 1927	Aug. 19, 1937	66th, 2d, through 75th, 1st (Dec. 6, 1926, to Aug. 21, 1937).
Mar. 3, 1907	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1897	48th, 2d, through 54th, 2d (Dec. 1, 1884, to Mar. 3, 1897).
		Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	56th, 2d, through 59th, 2d (Dec. 3, 1900, to Mar. 3, 1907).
Mar. 3, 1933	Unsuccessful candidate for renomination.	Mar. 4, 1927	Mar. 3, 1933	69th, 2d, through 72d, 2d (Dec. 6, 1926, to Mar. 3, 1933).
June 14, 1961	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Jan. 15, 1957	Apr. 28, 1957	85th, 1st (Jan. 3, 1957, to Aug. 30, 1957).
	do	Jan. 3, 1961	June 14, 1961	87th, 1st (Jan. 3, 1961, to Sept. 27, 1961).
Jan. 19, 1940	Death	Mar. 4, 1907	Jan. 19, 1940	59th, 2d, into 76th, 3d (Dec. 3, 1906, to Jan. 3, 1941).
Mar. 3, 1853	Not candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	29th, 2d, through 32d, 2d (Dec. 7, 1946, to Mar. 3, 1853).
Oct. 14, 1924	Death	May 10, 1905	Oct. 14, 1924	58th, 3d, through 68th, 1st (Dec. 5, 1904, to June 7, 1924).
June 24, 1933	Resigned from Senate	Mar. 4, 1925	June 24, 1933	68th, 2d, through 73d, 1st (Dec. 1, 1924, to June 15, 1933).
Dec. 14, 1847	Excused to Commerce Committee.	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 4, 1849	27th, 3d, through 30th, 2d (Dec. 5, 1842, to Mar. 3, 1849).
Mar. 6, 1949	Death	Dec. 31, 1948	Mar. 6, 1949	80th, 2d, into 81st, 1st (Jan. 6, 1948, to Oct. 19, 1949).
Mar. 3, 1825	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Jan. 3, 1822	Mar. 3, 1825	17th, 1st, through 18th, 2d (Dec. 3, 1921, to Mar. 3, 1825).

Name	State	Political affiliation	Committee assignment commenced			Committee	
			Date	Congress	Session	Congress	Session
Brown, Norris	Nebraska	Republican	Apr. 28, 1911	62	1	62	3
Buchanan, James	Pennsylvania	Democrat	Dec. 17, 1835	24	1	24	1
Burdick, Quentin N	North Dakota	do	Aug. 23, 1963	88	1	95	1
Burke, Edward Raymond	Nebraska	Democrat	Jan. 7, 1935	74	1	76	3
Burrill, James, Jr	Rhode Island	Federalist	Dec. 11, 1817	15	1	16	2
Burton, Harold Hitz	Ohio	Republican	Jan. 21, 1941	77	1	77	2
Burton, Theodore Elijah	do	do	Apr. 22, 1929	71	1	71	1
Bushfield, Harlan John	South Dakota	do	Feb. 21, 1944	78	2	78	2
Butler, Andrew Pickens	South Carolina	Democrat	Dec. 14, 1847	30	1	34	3
Butler, John Marshall	Maryland	Republican	Jan. 13, 1953	83	1	85	2
Butler, William Morgan	Massachusetts	do	Dec. 3, 1924	68	2	68	2
Byrd, Robert Carlyle	West Virgina	Democrat	Jan. 14, 1969	91	1	(1)	(1)
Caraway, Thaddeus Horatius	Arkansas	do	Dec. 10, 1923	68	1	71	3
Carpenter, Matthew Hale	Wisconsin	Republican	Mar. 8, 1869	41	1	43	2
			Mar. 19, 1879	46	1	46	3
Carroll, John A	Colorado	Democrat	Jan. 30, 1958	85	2	87	2
Chafee, John Hubbard	Rhode Island	Republican	Jan. 10, 1977	95	1	95	1
Chandler, Albert Benjamin	Kentucky	do	Jan. 25, 1940	76	3	79	1
Chase, Dudley	Vermont	do	Dec. 13, 1816	14	2	14	2
Chilton, Horace	Texas	do	May 10, 1897	55	1	56	2
Chilton, William Edwin	West Virginia	do	Apr. 28, 1911	62	1	64	2
Christiancy, Isaac Peckham	Michigan	Republican	Mar. 9, 1877	44	Special	45	3
Clark, Clarence Don	Wyoming	do	Dec. 30, 1895	54	1	64	2
Clark, Daniel	New Hampshire.	do	Dec. 6, 1865	39	1	39	1
Clarke, James Paul	Arkansas	Democrat	Dec. 17, 1907	60	1	61	3
Clayton, John Middleton	Delaware	Whig	Dec. 16, 1833	23	1	24	2

See footnotes at end of table, p. 116.

OF MEMBERS—Continued

assignment terminated		Served in Senate		Congress, session, and date
Date	Cause of termination	From—	To—	
Mar. 3, 1913	Unsuccessful candidate for renomination.	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	59th, 2d, through 62d, 3d (Dec. 3, 1906, to Mar. 3, 1913).
Dec. 12, 1836	Excused to become chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations.	Dec. 6, 1834	Mar. 5, 1845	23d, 2d, through 28th, 2d (Dec. 1, 1834, to Mar. 3, 1845).
Feb. 11, 1977	Excused to Appropriations and Environment and Public Works Committees.	Aug. 8, 1960	(1)	86th, 2d —— (Jan. 6, 1960 ——).
Jan. 2, 1941	Unsuccessful candidate for renomination.	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 2, 1941	74th, 1st, through, 76th, 3d (Jan. 3, 1935, to Jan. 3, 1941).
Dec. 25, 1820	Death	Mar. 4, 1817	Dec. 25, 1820	14th, 2d, into 16th, 2d (Dec. 2, 1816, to Mar. 3, 1821).
Jan. 14, 1943	Excused to Appropriations Committee.	Jan. 3, 1941	Sept. 30, 1945	77th, 1st into 79th, 1st (Jan. 3, 1941, to Dec. 21, 1945).
Oct. 28, 1929	Death	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	60th, 2d, through 63d, 3d (Dec. 7, 1908, to Mar. 3, 1915).
		Dec. 15, 1928	Oct. 28, 1929	70th, 2d, into 71st, 1st (Dec. 3, 1928, to Nov. 22, 1929).
Jan. 10, 1945	Excused to Rules Committee.	Jan. 3, 1943	Sept. 27, 1948	78th, 1st, into 80th, 2d (Jan. 6, 1943, to Dec. 31, 1949).
May 25, 1857	Death	Dec. 4, 1846	May 25, 1857	29th, 2d, through 34th, 3d (Dec. 7, 1846, to Mar. 3, 1857).
Jan. 20, 1959	Excused to Finance Committee.	Jan. 3, 1951	Jan. 2, 1963	83d, 1st, through 87th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1953, to Oct. 13, 1962).
Mar. 9, 1925	Excused to Foreign Relations, Patents, and Naval Affairs Committees.	Nov. 13, 1924	Dec. 5, 1926	68th, 1st, through 69th, 1st (Dec. 3, 1923, to July 3, 1926).
----------	----------	Jan. 3, 1959	(1)	86th, 1st, —— (Jan. 7, 1959 ——).
Nov. 6, 1931	Death	Mar. 4, 1921	Nov. 6, 1931	66th, 3d, through 71st, 3d (Dec. 6, 1920, to Mar. 3, 1931).
Mar. 3, 1875	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	41st, 1st, through 43d, 2d (Mar. 4, 1869, to Mar. 3, 1875).
Feb. 24, 1881	Death	Mar. 4, 1879	Feb. 24, 1881	45th, 3d, into 46th, 3d (Dec. 2, 1878, to Mar. 3, 1881).
Jan. 2, 1963	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Jan. 3, 1957	Jan. 2, 1963	85th, 1st through 87th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1957, to Oct. 13, 1962).
Feb. 22, 1977	Temporary appointment at beginning of Congress pending action to reorganize Senate committee system.	Dec. 29, 1976	(1)	95th, 1st —— (Jan. 4, 1977 ——).
Nov. 1, 1945	Resigned from Senate to be commissioner of organized baseball.	Oct. 10, 1939	Nov. 1, 1945	76th, 2d, into 79th, 1st (Sept. 21, 1939, to Dec. 21, 1945).
Nov. 3, 1817	Resigned from Senate	Mar. 4, 1813	Nov. 3, 1817	12th, 2d, through 14th, 2d (Nov. 2, 1812, to Mar. 3, 1817).
		Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	18th, 2d, through 21st, 2d (Dec. 6, 1824, to Mar. 3, 1831).
Mar. 3, 1901	Not candidate for reelection.	June 10, 1891	Mar. 22, 1892	51st, 2d, into 52d, 1st (Dec. 1, 1890, to Aug. 5, 1892).
		Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901	53d, 3d, through 56th, 2d (Dec. 3, 1894, to Mar. 3, 1901).
Mar. 3, 1917	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	61st, 3d, through 64th, 2d (Dec. 5, 1910, to Mar. 3, 1917).
Feb. 10, 1879	Resigned from Senate due to ill health.	Mar. 4, 1875	Feb. 10, 1879	43d, 2d, into 45th, 3d (Dec. 7, 1874, to Mar. 3, 1879).
Mar. 3, 1917	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Jan. 23, 1895	Mar. 3, 1917	53d, 3d, through 64th, 2d (Dec. 3, 1894, to Mar. 3, 1917).
July 27, 1866	Resigned from Senate	June 27, 1857	July 27, 1866	34th, 3d, through 39th, 1st (Dec. 1, 1856, to July 28, 1866).
Apr. 24, 1911	Excused; chairman, Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Department.	Mar. 4, 1903	Oct. 1, 1916	57th, 2d, through 64th, 1st (Dec. 1, 1902, to Sept. 8, 1916).
Dec. 29, 1836	Resigned from Senate to become Chief Justice of Delaware.	Mar. 4, 1829	Dec. 29, 1836	20th, 2d, into 24th, 2d (Dec. 1, 1828, to Mar. 3, 1837).
		Mar. 4, 1845	Feb. 23, 1849	28th, 2d, into 30th, 2d (Dec. 2, 1844, to Mar. 3, 1849).
		Mar. 4, 1853	Nov. 9, 1856	32d, 2d through 34th, 2d (Dec. 6, 1852, to Aug. 30, 1856).

ALPHABETICAL LIST

Name	State	Political affiliation	Committee assignment commenced			Committee	
			Date	Congress	Session	Congress	Session
Clayton, Thomas	Delaware	Whig	Sept. 8, 1837	25	1	28	2
Clements, Earle C	Kentucky	Democrat	Dec. 11, 1950	81	2	81	2
Clingman, Thomas Lanier	North Carolina	do	Dec. 13, 1858	35	2	35	2
Cochran, Thad	Mississippi	Republican	Jan. 23, 1979	96	1	(1)	(1)
Coke, Richard	Texas	do	Mar. 13, 1885	48	2	53	3
Collamer, Jacob	Vermont	Republican	Mar. 9, 1857	35	1	35	2
Colt, Le Baron Bradford	Rhode Island	Republican	Mar. 12, 1917	65	1	68	1
Conkling, Roscoe	New York	do	Mar. 7, 1867	40	1	46	3
Connally, Thomas (Tom)	Texas	Democrat	Jan. 6, 1936	74	2	78	2
Cook, Marlow Webster	Kentucky	Republican	Jan. 14, 1969	91	1	93	2
Cooper, John Sherman	do	do	Jan. 6, 1947	80	1	80	2
Cotton, Norris	New Hampshire.	do	Jan. 18, 1960	86	2	87	2
Cowan, Edgar	Pennsylvania	Republican	Mar. 8, 1861	37	1	37	
Crittenden, John Jordan	Kentucky	Unionist	Dec. 11, 1817	15	1	15	1
			Dec. 17, 1835	24	1	24	2
			Dec. 14, 1839	26	1	26	2
Culberson, Charles Allen	Texas	Democrat	Dec. 18, 1901	57	1	67	
Culver, John C	Iowa	do	Feb. 11, 1977	95	1	96	2
Cummins, Albert Baird	Iowa	Republican	Apr. 28, 1911	62	1	69	1
Daggett, David	Connecticut	Federalist	Dec. 13, 1816	14	2	14	2
Danaher, John Anthony	do	Republican	Jan. 10, 1939	76	1	78	2
Daniel, John Warwick	Virginia	Democrat	Dec. 30, 1895	54	1	55	1
Daniel, Price	Texas	do	Jan. 11, 1955	84	1	84	2
Davis, Cushman Kellogg	Minnesota	Republican	Dec. 30, 1895	54	1	56	1
Davis, David	Illinois	do	Mar. 9, 1877	44	Special	47	2
Dayton, William Lewis	New Jersey	Whig	Dec. 11, 1843	23	1	28	2
			Dec. 14, 1846	29	2	31	2

See footnotes at end of table, p. 116.

OF MEMBERS—Continued

assignment terminated		Served in Senate		Congress, session, and date
Date	Cause of termination	From—	To—	
Mar. 10, 1845	Excused to Private Land Claims Committee.	Jan. 8, 1824	Mar. 3, 1827	18th, 1st, through 19th, 2d (Dec. 1, 1823, to Mar. 3, 1827).
		Jan. 9, 1837	Mar. 3, 1847	24th, 2d, through 29th, 2d (Dec. 5, 1836, to Mar. 3, 1847).
Jan. 15, 1951	Excused to District of Columbia, Post Office and Civil Service, and Rules Committees.	Nov. 27, 1950	Jan. 2, 1957	81st, 2d, through 84th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1950, to Jan. 2, 1957).
Dec. 21, 1859	Excused to Commerce Committee.	May 6, 1858	July 11, 1861	35th, 1st, into 37th, 1st (Dec. 7, 1857, to Aug. 6, 1861).
Jan. 5, 1981	Excused to Appropriations Committee.	Dec. 27, 1978	(1)	96th, 1st ——— (Jan. 15, 1979 ———).
Mar. 3, 1895	Not candidate for renomination.	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1895	44th, 2d, through 53d, 3d (Dec. 4, 1876, to Mar. 3, 1895).
Dec. 21, 1859	Excused to Library Committee.	Mar. 4, 1855	Nov. 9, 1865	33d, 2d, through 38th, 2d (Dec. 4, 1854, to Mar. 3, 1865).
Aug. 18, 1924	Death	Mar. 4, 1913	Aug. 18, 1924	62d, 3d, through 68th, 1st (Dec. 2, 1912, to June 7, 1924).
May 16, 1881	Resigned from Senate	Mar. 4, 1867	May 16, 1881	39th, 2d, through 46th, 3d (Dec. 3, 1866, to Mar. 3, 1881).
Jan. 10, 1945	Excused to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.	Mar. 4, 1929	Jan. 2, 1953	71st, 1st, through 82d, 2d (Apr. 15, 1929, to July 7, 1952).
Jan. 2, 1975	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Dec. 17, 1968	Jan. 2, 1975	91st, 1st, through 93d, 2d (Jan. 3, 1969, to Jan. 2, 1975).
Jan. 2, 1949	do	Nov. 6, 1946	Jan. 2, 1949	80th 1st, through 80th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1947, to Dec. 31, 1948).
	do	Nov. 5, 1952	Jan. 2, 1955	83d, 1st, through 83d, 2d (Jan. 3, 1953, to Dec. 2, 1954).
	Not candidate for renomination.	Nov. 7, 1956	Jan. 2, 1961	85th, 1st through 86th, 2d (Jan. 5, 1957, to Sept. 1, 1960).
Feb. 2, 1962	Excused to Appropriations Committee.	Nov. 8, 1954	Dec. 31, 1974	83d, 2d through 93d 2d Jan. 6, 1954, to Jan. 3, 1975). through 93d 2d Jan. 6, 1954, to Jan. 3, 1975.
		Sept. 3, 1975	Sept. 18, 1975	94th 1st only (Jan. 14. 1975, to Dec. 19, 1975).
Dec. 3, 1862	Excused to Finance Committee.	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	36th, 2d, through 39th, 2d (Dec. 3, 1860, to Mar. 3, 1867).
Mar. 3, 1819	Resigned from Senate	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1819	14th, 2d, through 15th, 2d (Dec. 2, 1816, to Mar. 3, 1819).
Sept. 8, 1837	Excused to Claims and Revolutionary Claims Committees.	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	23d 2d, through 26, 2d (Dec. 1, 1834, to Mar. 3, 1841).
Mar. 3, 1841	Resigned from Senate to become U.S. Attorney General.	Mar. 31, 1842	June 12, 1848	27th, 2d, into 30th, 1st (Dec. 6, 1841, to Aug. 14, 1848).
		Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	33d, 2d, through 36th, 2d (Dec. 4, 1854, to Mar. 3, 1861).
Mar. 3, 1923	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1923	55th, 3d, through 67th, 4th (Dec. 5, 1898, to Mar. 3, 1923).
Jan. 2, 1981	do	Jan. 3, 1975	Jan. 2, 1981	94th, 1st, through 96th, 2d (Jan. 14, 1975, to Dec. 16, 1980).
July 30, 1926	Death	Nov. 24, 1908	July 30, 1926	60th, 1st, through 69th, 1st (Dec. 2, 1907, to July 3, 1926).
Dec. 11, 1817	Excused to District of Columbia Committee.	May 13, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	12th, 2d through 15th, 2d (Nov. 2, 1812, to Mar. 3, 1819).
Jan. 2, 1945	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Jan. 3, 1939	Jan. 2, 1945	76th, 1st, through 78th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1939, to Dec. 19, 1944).
Dec. 13, 1897	Excused to Finance Committee.	Mar. 4, 1887	June 29, 1910	49th, 2d, through 61st, 2d (Dec. 6, 1886, to June 29, 1910).
Jan. 14, 1957	Resigned from Senate to become Governor of Texas.	Jan. 3, 1953	Jan. 14, 1957	83d, 1st, through 84th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1953, to July 27, 1956).
Nov. 27, 1900	Death	Mar. 4, 1887	Nov. 27, 1900	49th, 2d, through 56th, 1st (Dec. 6, 1886, to June 7, 1900).
Mar. 3, 1883	Not candidate for renomination.	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	44th, 2d, through 47th, 2d (Dec, 4, 1876, to Mar. 3, 1883).
Dec. 17, 1845	Excused to Post Office and Post Roads Committee.	July 2, 1842	Mar. 3, 1851	27th, 2d, through 31st, 2d (Dec. 6, 1841, to Mar. 3, 1851).
Mar. 3, 1851	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.			

ALPHABETICAL LIST

Name	State	Political affiliation	Committee assignment commenced			Committee	
			Date	Congress	Session	Congress	Session
DeConcini, Dennis	Arizona	Democrat	Feb. 11, 1977	95	1	(1)	(1)
Deneen, Charles Samuel	Illinois	Republican	Mar. 9, 1925	69	1	71	3
Denton, Jeremiah A	Alabama	do	Jan. 5, 1981	97	1	(1)	(1)
Depew, Chauncey Mitchell	New York	do	Dec. 18, 1901	57	1	61	3
Dieterich, William Henry	Illinois	Democrat	Jan. 4, 1934	73	2	75	3
Dill, Clarence Cleveland	Washington	do	Apr. 22, 1929	71	1	73	2
Dillingham, William Paul	Vermont	Republican	Dec. 18, 1905	59	1	67	4
Dirksen, Everett McKinley	Illinois	do	Jan. 13, 1953	83	1	91	1
Dodd, Thomas Joseph	Connecticut	Democrat	Jan. 14, 1959	86	1	91	2
Dole, Robert J	Kansas	Republican	Jan. 23, 1979	96	1	(1)	(1)
Donnell, Forrest C	Missouri	do	Jan. 6, 1947	80	1	81	2
Downs, Solomon Weathersbee.	Louisiana	Democrat	Dec. 12, 1848	30	2	32	2
Doxey, Wall	Mississippi	do	Oct. 23, 1941	77	1	77	2
East, John Porter	North Carolina	Republican	Jan. 5, 1981	97	1	(1)	(1)
Eastland, James Oliver	Mississippi	Democrat	Feb. 7, 1944	78	2	95	2
Edmunds, George Franklin	Vermont	Republican	Mar. 7, 1867	40	1	51	2
Ernst, Richard Pretlow	Kentucky	do	Apr. 20, 1921	67	1	69	2
Ervin, Sam J., Jr	North Carolina	Democrat	Jan. 9, 1957	85	1	93	2
Evarts, William Maxwell	New York	Republican	Mar. 13, 1885	48	2	51	2
Fairbanks, Charles Warren	Indiana	do	Dec. 15, 1899	56	1	58	3
Fall, Albert Bacon	New Mexico	do	May 28, 1919	66	1	66	3
Faulkner, Charles James	West Virginia	Democrat	Dec. 13, 1897	55	2	55	3
Ferguson, Homer	Michigan	Republican	Jan. 14, 1943	78	1	82	2
Fletcher, Duncan Upshaw	Florida	Democrat	Jan. 4, 1913	62	3	65	3
Fong, Hiram L	Hawaii	Republican	July 11, 1961	87	1	94	2
Foot, Solomon[3]	Vermont	do	Dec. 8, 1864	38	2	38	2
Foraker, Joseph Benson	Ohio	do	Dec. 18, 1905	59	1	60	2
Foster, Lafayette Sabine	Connecticut	do	Dec. 20, 1859	36	1	38	2
Frelinghuysen, Frederick Theodore.	New Jersey	do	Dec. 5, 1866	39	2	40	3
			Mar. 10, 1871	42	1	44	2
Frelinghuysen, Theodore	do	Democrat	Dec. 9, 1829	21	1	22	2
Fulbright, J. William	Arkansas	do	Jan. 3, 1947	80	1	80	2
Fulton, Charles William	Oregon	Republican	Dec. 17, 1907	60	1	60	2

See footnotes at end of table, p. 116.

OF MEMBERS—Continued

assignment terminated		Served in Senate		Congress, session, and date
Date	Cause of termination	From—	To—	
		Jan. 3, 1977	(1)	95th, 1st —— (Jan. 4, 1977 ——).
Mar. 3, 1931	Unsuccessful candidate for renomination.	Feb. 26, 1925	Mar. 3, 1931	68th, 2d, through 71st, 3d (Dec. 1, 1924, to Mar. 3, 1931).
		Jan. 2, 1981	(1)	97th, 1st —— (Jan. 5, 1981 ——).
Mar. 3, 1911	Unsuccessful candidate for renomination.	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1911	55th, 3d, through 61st, 3d (Dec. 5, 1898, to Mar. 1911).
Jan. 2, 1939	Not candidate for renomination.	Mar. 4, 1933	Jan. 2, 1939	73d, 1st, through 75th, 3d Mar. 9, 1933, to June 16, 1938).
Jan. 2, 1935	do	Mar. 4, 1923	Jan. 2, 1935	67th, 4th, through 73d, 2d (Dec. 4, 1922, to June 18, 1934).
July 12, 1923	Death	Oct. 18, 1900	July 12, 1923	56th, 1st, through 67th, 4th (Dec. 4, 1899, to Mar. 3, 1923).
Sept. 7, 1964	do	Jan. 3, 1951	Sept. 7, 1969	82d, 1st into 91st, 1st (Jan. 3, 1951, to Dec. 23, 1969).
Jan. 2, 1971	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Jan. 3, 1959	Jan. 2, 1971	86th, 1st through 91st, 2d (Jan. 7, 1959, to Jan. 2, 1971).
		Jan. 3, 1969	(1)	91st, 1st —— (Jan. 3, 1969 ——).
Jan. 2, 1951	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Jan. 3, 1945	Jan. 2, 1951	79th, 1st, through 81st, 2d (Jan. 3, 1945, to Jan. 2, 1951).
Mar. 3, 1853	Appointed collector of port of New Orleans.	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	29th, 2d, through 32d, 2d (Dec. 7, 1846, to Mar. 3, 1853).
Jan. 2, 1943	Unsuccessful candidate for renomination.	Sept. 29, 1941	Jan. 2, 1943	77th, 1st, through 77th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1941, to Dec. 16, 1942).
		Jan. 3, 1981	(1)	97th, 1st —— (Jan. 5, 1981 ——).
Dec. 27, 1978	Not candidate for reelection.	June 30, 1941	Sept. 28, 1941	77th, 1st only (Jan. 3, 1941, to Jan. 2, 1942).
		Jan. 3, 1943	Dec. 27, 1978	78th, 1st through 95th, 2d (Jan. 6, 1943, to Oct. 15, 1978).
Nov. 1, 1981	Resigned from Senate	Apr. 3, 1866	Nov. 1, 1891	39th, 1st through 51st 2d (Dec. 4, 1865, to Mar. 3, 1891).
Mar. 3, 1927	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	66th, 3d, through 69th, 2d (Mar. 3, 1921, to Mar. 3, 1927).
Dec. 20, 1974	Not candidate for reelection.	June 5, 1954	Dec. 20, 1974	83d, 2d through 93d, 2d, (Jan. 6, 1954, to Dec. 20, 1974).
Mar. 3, 1891	Retired from Senate due to ill health.	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	48th, 2d, through 52d, 2d (Dec. 1, 1884, to Mar. 3, 1891).
Mar. 3, 1905	Resigned from Senate; elected Vice President of United States.	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1905	54th, 2d, through 58th, 3d (Dec. 7, 1896, to Mar. 3, 1905).
Mar. 4, 1921	Resigned from Senate to become Secretary of Interior.	Mar. 27, 1912	Mar. 4, 1921	62d, 2d, through 66th, 3d (Dec. 4, 1911, to Mar. 3, 1921).
Mar. 3, 1899	Retired from public life	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1899	49th, 2d, through 55th, 3d (Dec. 6, 1886, to Mar. 3, 1899).
Jan. 13, 1953	Excused to Foreign Relations Committee.	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 2, 1955	78th, 1st, through 83d, 2d (Jan. 6, 1943, to Dec. 2, 1954).
May 28, 1919	Excused to chairmanship, Committee on Transportation Route to the Seaboard.	Mar. 4, 1909	June 17, 1936	60th, 2d, through 74th, 2d (Dec. 7, 1908, to June 20, 1936).
Jan. 2, 1977	Not candidate for reelection.	Aug. 10, 1959	June. 2, 1977	86th, 1st, through 94th, 2d (Jan. 7, 1959, to Oct. 1, 1976).
Dec. 19, 1864	Excused from committee.	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 28, 1866	31st, 2d, into 39th, 1st (Dec. 2, 1850, to July 28, 1866).
Mar. 3, 1909	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1909	54th, 2d, through 60th, 2d (Dec. 7, 1896, to Mar. 3, 1909).
Mar. 8, 1865	Excused to Indian Affairs Committee.	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1867	33d, 2d, through 39th, 2d (Dec. 4, 1854, to Mar. 3, 1867).
Mar. 3, 1869	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Nov. 12, 1866	Mar. 3, 1869	39th, 1st, through 40th, 3d (Dec. 4, 1865, to Mar. 3, 1869).
Mar. 3, 1877	do	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	42d, 1st, through 44th, 2d (Mar. 4, 1871, to Mar. 3, 1877).
Dec. 16, 1833	Excused to become chairman, Manufacturers Committee.	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	20th, 2d, through 23d, 2d (Dec. 1, 1828, to Mar. 3, 1835).
Jan. 10, 1949	Excused to Foreign Relations Committee.	Jan. 2, 1945	Jan. 2, 1975	79th, 1st, through 93d, 2d (Jan. 3, 1945, to Jan. 2, 1975).
Mar. 3, 1909	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	57th, 2d, through 60th, 2d (Dec. 1, 1902, to Mar. 3, 1909).

Name	State	Political affiliation	Committee assignment commenced			Committee	
			Date	Congress	Session	Congress	Session
Garland, Augustus Hill	Arkansas	Democrat	Mar. 19, 1879	46	1	48	2
George, James Zacharius	Mississippi	do	Apr. 16, 1886	49	1	55	1
Geyer, Henry Sheffle	Missouri	do	Dec. 8, 1851	32	1	34	3
Gillett, Frederick Huntington.	Massachusetts	Republican	Mar. 9, 1925	69	1	71	3
Goff, Guy Despard	West Virginia	do	Dec. 15, 1925	69	1	70	2
Graham, Frank P.	North Carolina	Democrat	Apr. 4, 1949	81	1	81	2
Grassley, Charles Ernest	Iowa	Republican	Jan. 5, 1981	97	1	(1)	(1)
Gray, George	Delaware	do	May 10, 1897	55	1	55	3
Green, James Stephen	Missouri	do	Dec. 16, 1857	35	1	36	2
Griffin, Robert Paul	Michigan	Republican	Sept. 17, 1969	91	1	91	2
Grundy, Felix	Tennessee	do	Dec. 6, 1831	22	1	22	2
			Dec. 12, 1836	24	2	25	2
Gurney, Edward John	Florida	Republican	Jan. 29, 1971	92	1	93	2
Harreld, John William	Oklahoma	do	Mar. 9, 1925	69	1	69	2
Harris, Ira	New York	do	July 6, 1861	37	1	39	2
Hart, Philip A.	Michigan	Democrat	Jan. 14, 1959	86	1	94	2
Hastings, Daniel Oren	Delaware	Republican	Apr. 22, 1929	71	1	74	2
Hatch, Carl Atwood	New Mexico	Democrat	Jan. 7, 1935	74	1	79	2
Hatch, Orrin Grant	Utah	Republican	Feb. 22, 1977	95	1	(1)	(1)
Hatfield, Paul	Montana	Democrat	Jan. 27, 1978	95	2	95	2
Hayne, Robert Young	South Carolina	do	Dec. 17, 1827	20	1	22	1
Herbert, Felix	Rhode Island	Republican	Jan. 11, 1930	71	2	73	2
Heflin, Howell Thomas	Alabama	Democrat	Jan. 23, 1979	96	1	(1)	(1)
Heinz, John	Pennsylvania	Republican	Jan. 10, 1977	95	1	95	1
Hendricks, Thomas Andrews	Indiana	Democrat	Mar. 8, 1865	39	1	40	3
Hendrickson, Robert C.	New Jersey	Republican	Jan. 15, 1951	82	1	83	2
Hennings, Thomas Carey, Jr.	Missouri	Democrat	Jan. 13, 1953	83	1	86	2
Hill, David Bennett	New York	do	Mar. 15, 1893	53	1	54	2
Hoar, George Frisbie	Massachusetts	Republican	May 24, 1882	47	1	58	2
Holmes, John	Maine	Democrat	Nov. 20, 1820	16	2	19	2

See footnotes at end of table, p. 116.

OF MEMBERS—Continued

assignment terminated		Served in Senate		Congress, session, and date
Date	Cause of termination	From—	To—	
Mar. 6, 1885	Resigned from Senate to become U.S. Attorney General.	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 6, 1885	44th, 2d, through 48th, 2d (Dec. 4, 1876, to Mar. 3, 1885).
Aug. 14, 1897	Death	Mar. 4, 1881	Aug. 14, 1897	46th, 3d, through 55th, 1st (Dec. 6, 1880, to July 24, 1897).
Mar. 3, 1857	Not candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	31st, 2d, through 34th, 3d (Dec. 2, 1850, to Mar. 3, 1857).
Mar. 3, 1931	Not candidate for renomination.	Mar. 4, 1925	Mar. 3, 1931	68th, 2d, through 71st, 3d (Dec. 1, 1924, to Mar. 3, 1931).
Apr. 22, 1929	Excused to Foreign Relations Committee.	do	do	Do.
Nov. 26, 1950	Unsuccessful candidate for renomination.	Mar. 29, 1949	Nov. 26, 1950	81st, 1st, into 81st, 2d (Jan. 3, 1949, to Jan. 2, 1951).
--------------	--------------------------	Jan. 3, 1981	(1)	97th, 1st, ——— (Jan. 5, 1981 ———).
Mar. 3, 1899	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Mar. 18, 1885	Mar. 3, 1899	48th, 2d, through 55th, 3d (Dec. 1, 1884, to Mar. 3, 1899).
Mar. 3, 1861	Not candidate for reelection.	Jan. 12, 1857	Mar. 3, 1861	34th, 3d, through 36th, 2d (Aug. 21, 1856, to Mar. 3, 1861).
Jan. 28, 1971	Excused to Rules Committee.	May 11, 1966	Jan. 2, 1979	89th, 2d, through 95th, 2d (Jan. 10, 1966, to Oct. 15, 1978).
Dec. 17, 1833	Chose to serve only as chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.	Oct. 19, 1829	July 4, 1838	20th, 2d, through 25th, 2d (Dec. 1, 1828, to July 9, 1838).
July 4, 1838	Resigned from Senate to become U.S. Attorney General.	Dec. 14, 1839	Dec. 19, 1840	26th, 1st, into 26th, 2d, (Dec. 2, 1839, to Mar. 3, 1841).
Jan. 2, 1975	Not candidate for reelection.	Jan. 3, 1969	Jan. 2, 1975	91st, 1st, through 93d, 2d (Jan. 3, 1969, to Dec. 20, 1974).
Mar. 3, 1927	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	66th, 3d, through 69th, 2d (Dec. 6, 1920, to Mar. 3, 1927).
Mar. 3, 1867	do	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	36th, 2d, through 39th, 2d (Dec. 3, 1860, to Mar. 3, 1867).
Dec. 26, 1976	Death	Jan. 3, 1959	Dec. 26, 1976	86th 1st, through 94th, 2d (Jan. 7. 1959 to Oct. 1, 1976).
Jan. 2, 1937	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Dec. 10, 1928	Jan. 2, 1937	70th, 2d, through 74th, 2d (Dec. 3, 1928, to June 20, 1936).
Jan. 8, 1947	Reorganization Act prohibited membership on more than 2 standing committees.	Oct. 10, 1933	Jan. 2, 1949	73d, 1st, through 80th, 2d (Mar. 9, 1933, to Dec. 31, 1948).
--------------	--------------------------	Jan. 3, 1977	(1)	95th, 1st ——— (Jan. 4, 1977 ———).
Dec. 14, 1978	Unsuccessful candidate for renomination.	Jan. 23, 1978	Dec. 14, 1978	95th, 2d only (Jan. 19, 1978, to Oct. 15, 1978).
Dec. 13, 1832	Resigned from Senate to become Governor of South Carolina.	Mar. 4, 1823	Dec. 13, 1832	17th, 2d, through 22d, 1st (Dec. 2, 1822, to July 16, 1832).
Jan. 2, 1935	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1929	Jan. 2, 1935	70th, 2d, through 73d, 2d (Dec. 3, 1928, to June 18 1934).
--------------	--------------------------	Jan. 3, 1979	(1)	96th, 1st ——— (Jan. 15, 1979 ———).
Feb. 22, 1977	Temporary appointment at beginning of Congress pending action to reorganize Senate committee system.	Jan. 3, 1977	(1)	95th, 1st ——— (Jan. 4, 1977 ———).
Mar. 3, 1869	No reason given in biographies.	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	37th, 3d, through 40th, 3d (Dec. 1, 1862, to Mar. 3, 1869).
Jan. 2, 1955	Not candidate for reelection.	Jan. 3, 1949	Jan. 2, 1955	81st, 1st, through 83d, 2d (Jan. 3, 1949, to Dec. 2, 1954).
Sept. 13, 1960	Death	Jan. 3, 1951	Sept. 13, 1960	82d, 1st through 86th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1951, to Sept. 1 1960).
Mar. 3, 1897	Not candidate for reelection.	Jan. 7, 1892	Mar. 3, 1897	52d, 1st, through 54th, 2d (Dec. 7, 1891, to Mar. 3, 1897).
Sept. 30, 1904	Death	Mar. 4, 1877	Sept. 30, 1904	44th, 2d, through 58th, 2d (Dec. 4, 1876, to Apr. 28, 1904).
Mar. 3, 1827	No reason given in biographies.	June 13, 1820	Mar. 3, 1827	16th, 1st, through 19th, 2d (Dec. 6, 1819, to Mar. 3, 1827).
		Jan. 15, 1829	Mar. 3, 1833	20th, 2d, through 22d, 2d (Dec. 1, 1828, to Mar. 2, 1833).

Name	State	Political affiliation	Committee assignment commenced			Committee	
			Date	Congress	Session	Congress	Session
Howard, Jacob Merritt	Michigan	Republican	Dec. 3, 1862	37	3	38	1
Howe, Timothy Otis	Wisconsin	do	Mar. 9, 1875	43	Special	45	3
Hruska, Roman L.	Nebraska	do	Jan. 9, 1957	85	1	94	2
Huffman, James Wylie	Ohio	Democrat	Oct. 26, 1945	79	1	79	2
Huger, Daniel Elliott	South Carolina	do	Dec. 11, 1843	28	1	28	2
Hughes, James Hurd	Delaware	do	Jan. 8, 1937	75	1	77	2
Hunter, William	Rhode Island	Federalist	Dec. 13, 1816	14	2	14	2
Ingalls, John James	Kansas	Republican	Dec. 6, 1881	47	1	51	2
Jackson, Howell Edmund	Tennessee	Democrat	Mar. 13, 1885	48	2	49	1
Javits, Jacob K.	New York	Republican	Jan. 15, 1965	89	1	89	2
Jenner, William E.	Indiana	do	Jan. 10, 1949	81	1	85	2
Johnson, Reverdy	Maryland	Whig	Feb. 3, 1864	38	1	40	2
Johnston, Olin Dewitt	South Carolina	Democrat	Jan. 13, 1953	83	1	89	1
Keating, Kenneth Barnard	New York	Republican	Jan. 27, 1959	86	1	88	2
Kefauver, Estes	Tennessee	Democrat	Aug. 30, 1949	81	1	88	1
Kellogg, Frank Billings	Minnesota	Republican	May 28, 1919	66	1	66	3
Kennedy, Edward M.	Massachusetts	Democrat	Feb. 15, 1963	88	1	(1)	(1)
Kerr, John Leeds	Maryland	Whig	June 3, 1841	27	1	27	3
Kilgore, Harley Martin	West Virginia	Democrat	Jan. 21, 1941	77	1	84	2
King, John Pendleton	Georgia	do	Dec. 13, 1836	24	2	25	1
King, William Henry	Utah	do	Mar. 12, 1917	65	1	66	3
			Mar. 9, 1925	69	1	76	3
Kittredge, Alfred Beard	South Dakota	Republican	Dec. 18, 1905	59	1	60	2
Knox, Philander Chase	Pennsylvania	do	do	59	1	60	2
Lamar, Lucius Q. C.	Mississippi	Democrat	Mar. 19, 1879	46	1	48	2
Langer, William	North Dakota	Republican	Jan. 21, 1941	77	1	86	1
Laxalt, Paul	Nevada	do	Feb. 22, 1977	95	1	(1)	(1)
Leahy, Patrick J.	Vermont	Democrat	Jan. 23, 1979	96	1	(1)	(1)
Leake, Walter	Mississippi	do	Dec. 11, 1817	15	1	16	1
Leigh, Benjamin Watkins	Virginia	Whig	Dec. 11, 1834	23	2	24	1

See footnotes at end of table, p. 116.

OF MEMBERS—Continued

assignment terminated		Served in Senate		Congress, session, and date
Date	Cause of termination	From—	To—	
Dec. 8, 1864	No committee assignment in lieu of Judiciary.	Jan. 4, 1862	Mar. 3, 1871	37th, 2d, through 41st, 3d (Dec. 2, 1861, to Mar. 3, 1871).
Mar. 3, 1879	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1879	36th, 2d, through 45th, 3d (Dec. 3, 1860, to Mar. 3, 1879).
Dec. 27, 1976	Not candidate for reelection.	Nov. 8, 1954	Dec. 27, 1976	83d, 2d, through 94th, 2d (Jan. 6, 1954, to Oct. 1, 1976).
Nov. 5, 1946	Not candidate for nomination to fill vacancy in 1946; unsuccessful candidate for full term.	Oct. 8, 1945	Nov. 5, 1946	79th, 1st, through 79th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1945, to Aug. 2, 1946).
Mar. 3, 1845	Resigned from Senate	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1845	27th, 3d, through 28th, 2d (Dec. 5, 1842, to Mar. 3, 1845).
Jan. 2, 1943	Unsuccessful candidate for renomination.	Jan. 3, 1937	Jan. 2, 1943	75th, 1st, through 77th, 2d (Jan. 5, 1937, to Dec. 16, 1942).
Dec. 11, 1817	Excused to Public Lands Committee.	Oct. 28, 1811	Mar. 3, 1821	12th, 1st, through 16th, 2d (Nov. 4, 1811, to Mar. 3, 1821).
Mar. 3, 1891	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1891	42d, 3d, through 51st, 2d (Dec. 2, 1872, to Mar. 3, 1891).
Apr. 14, 1886	Resigned from Senate to become circuit judge for 6th circuit.	Mar. 4, 1881	Apr. 14, 1886	46th, 3d, into 49th, 1st (Dec. 6, 1880, to Aug. 5, 1886).
Jan. 16, 1967	Excused to Appropriation Committee.	Jan. 9, 1957	Jan. 2, 1981	85th, 1st through 96th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1957, to Dec. 16, 1980).
Jan. 2, 1959	Not candidate for reelection.	Nov. 14, 1944	Jan. 2, 1945	78th, 2d only (Jan. 10, 1944, to Dec. 19. 1944).
		Jan. 3, 1947	Jan. 2, 1959	80th, 1st, through 85th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1947, to Aug. 24, 1958).
July 10, 1868	Resigned from Senate to become U.S. Minister to England.	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 7, 1849	28th, 2d, through 30th, 2d (Dec. 2, 1844, to Mar. 3, 1849).
		Mar. 4, 1863	July 10, 1868	37th, 3d, into 40th, 2d (Dec. 1, 1862, to Nov. 10, 1868).
Apr. 18, 1965	Death	Jan. 3, 1945	Apr. 18, 1965	79th, 1st, into 89th, 1st (Jan. 3, 1945, to Oct. 23, 1965).
Jan. 2, 1965	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Jan. 3, 1959	Jan. 2, 1965	86th, 1st, through 88th, 2d (Jan. 7, 1959, to Oct. 3, 1964).
Aug. 10, 1963	Death	Jan. 3, 1949	Aug. 10, 1963	81st, 1st into 88th, 1st (Jan. 3, 1949, to Dec. 30, 1963).
Apr. 18, 1921	Excused to Foreign Relations Committee.	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1923	64th, 2d, through 67th, 4th (Dec. 4, 1916, to Mar. 3, 1923).
		Nov. 7, 1962	(1)	87th, 2d —— (Jan. 10, 1962 ——).
Mar. 3, 1843	No reason given in biographies.	Jan. 5, 1841	Mar. 3, 1843	26th, 2d, through 27th, 3d (Dec. 7, 1840, to Mar. 3, 1843).
Feb. 28, 1956	Death	Jan. 3, 1941	Feb. 28, 1956	77th, 1st, into 84th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1941, to July 27, 1956).
Nov. 1, 1837	Resigned from Senate	Nov. 21, 1833	Nov. 1, 1837	22d, 2d, through 25th, 1st (Dec. 3, 1832, to Oct. 16, 1837).
Apr. 18, 1921	Chose no other committee assignment in lieu of Judiciary Committee.			
Jan. 2, 1941	Unsuccessful candidate for renomination.	Mar. 4, 1917	Jan. 2, 1941	64th, 2d, through 76th, 3d (Dec. 4, 1916, to Jan. 3, 1941).
Mar. 3, 1909	do	July 11, 1901	Mar. 3, 1909	56th, 2d, through 60th, 2d (Dec. 3, 1900, to Mar. 3, 1909).
do	Resigned from Senate to become U.S. Secretary of State.	June 10, 1904	do	58th, 2d, through 60th, 2d (Dec. 7, 1903, to Mar. 3, 1909).
		Mar. 4, 1917	Oct. 12, 1921	64th, 2d, into 67th, 1st (Dec. 4, 1916, to Nov. 23, 1921).
Mar. 6, 1885	Resigned from Senate to become Secretary of Interior.	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 6, 1885	44th, 2d, through 48th, 2d (Dec. 4, 1876, to Mar. 3, 1885).
Nov. 8, 1959	Death	Jan. 3, 1941	Nov. 8, 1959	77th, 1st, through 86th, 1st (Jan. 3, 1941, to Sept. 5, 1959).
		Dec. 18, 1974	(1)	94th, 1st —— (Jan. 14, 1975 ——).
		Jan. 3, 1975	(1)	94th, 1st —— (Jan. 14, 1975 ——).
May 15, 1820	Resigned from Senate to become U.S. Marshal for District of Mississippi.	Dec. 10, 1817	May 15, 1820	15th, 1st, through 16th, 1st (Dec. 1, 1817, to May 15, 1820).
July 4, 1836	Resigned from Senate	Feb. 26, 1834	July 4, 1836	23d, 1st, through 24th, 1st (Dec. 2, 1833, to July 4, 1836).

Name	State	Political affiliation	Committee assignment commenced			Committee	
			Date	Congress	Session	Congress	Session
Lindsay, William	Kentucky	Democrat	Mar. 15, 1893	53	1	56	2
Logan, John Alexander	Illinois	Republican	Dec. 6, 1881	47	1	48	2
Logan, Marvel Mills	Kentucky	Democrat	June 5, 1933	73	2	76	2
Logan, William	do	do	Dec. 16, 1819	16	1	16	1
Long, Edward Vaughn	Missouri	do	Jan. 10, 1961	87	1	90	2
Long, Huey Pierce	Louisiana	do	Mar. 9, 1933	73	1	74	1
Lumpkin, Alva Moore	South Carolina	do	July 31, 1941	77	1	77	1
McCarran, Patrick A	Nevada	do	Mar. 9, 1933	73	1	83	2
McClellan, John Little	Arkansas	do	July 7, 1953	83	1	95	1
McComas, Louis Emory	Maryland	Republican	Dec. 18, 1901	57	1	58	3
McDonald, Joseph Ewing	Indiana	Democrat	Mar. 9, 1877	44	Special	46	3
McFarland, Ernest William	Arizona	do	Jan. 21, 1941	77	1	79	2
McGill, George	Kansas	do	Jan. 7, 1935	74	1	75	3
McGrath, James Howard	Rhode Island	do	Jan. 8, 1947	80	1	81	1
McKinley, John	Alabama	do	Dec. 9, 1829	21	1	21	2
McMillan, Samuel James	Minnesota	Republican	Dec. 6, 1881	47	1	49	2
McNary, Charles Linza	Oregon	do	Feb. 16, 1938	75	3	75	3
Magnuson, Warren Grant	Washington	Democrat	Jan. 8, 1947	80	1	82	2
Mangum, Willie Person	North Carolina	Whig	Dec. 10, 1832	22	2	22	2
Marcy, William Learned	New York	Democrat	Dec. 6, 1831	22	1	22	1
Mathias, Charles McCurdy, Jr.	Maryland	Republican	Jan. 14, 1969	91	1	(1)	(1)
Means, Rice William	Colorado	do	Dec. 3, 1924	68	2	69	2
Metzenbaum, Howard M	Ohio	Democrat	Feb. 11, 1977	95	1	(1)	(1)
Miller, Bert H	Idaho	do	Jan. 10, 1949	81	1	81	1
Miller, John Elvis	Arkansas	do	Jan. 10, 1939	76	1	77	1
Mills, Elijah Hunt	Massachusetts	Federalist	Jan. 2, 1821	16	2	17	1
			Dec. 12, 1825	19	1	19	1

See footnotes at end of table, p. 116.

OF MEMBERS—Continued

assignment terminated		Served in Senate		Congress, session, and date
Date	Cause of termination	From—	To—	
Mar. 3, 1901	Not candidate for renomination.	Feb. 15, 1893	Mar. 3, 1901	52d, 2d, through 56th, 2d (Dec. 5, 1892, to Mar. 3, 1901).
Dec. 15, 1885	Excused to Privileges and Elections Committee.	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	42d, 1st, through 44th, 2d (Mar. 4, 1871, to Mar. 3, 1877).
		Mar. 4, 1879	Dec. 26, 1886	45th, 3d, into 49th, 2d (Dec. 2, 1878, to Mar. 3, 1887).
Oct. 3, 1939	Death	Mar. 4, 1931	Oct. 3, 1939	71st, 3d, into 76th, 2d (Dec. 1, 1930, to Nov. 3, 1939).
May 28, 1820	Resigned from Senate to run for governorship of Kentucky.	Mar. 4, 1819	May 28, 1820	15th, 2d, through 16th, 1st (Nov. 16, 1818, to May 15, 1820).
Dec. 27, 1968	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Sept. 23, 1960	Dec. 27, 1968	86th, 2d, through 90th, 2d (Jan. 6, 1960, to Oct. 14, 1968).
Sept. 10, 1935	Death	Jan. 25, 1932	Sept. 10, 1935	72d, 1st, through 74th, 1st (Dec. 7, 1931, to Aug. 26, 1935).
Aug. 1, 1941	do	July 17, 1941	Aug. 1, 1941	77th, 1st, only (Jan. 3, 1941, to Jan. 2, 1942).
Sept. 28, 1954	do	Mar. 4, 1933	Sept. 28, 1954	73d, 1st, into 83d, 2d (Mar. 9, 1933, to Dec. 2, 1954).
Nov. 28, 1977	do	Jan. 3, 1943	Nov. 28, 1977	78th, 1st, through 95th, 1st (Jan. 6, 1943, to Dec. 15, 1977).
Mar. 3, 1905	Appointed justice of Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1905	55th, 3d, through 58th, 3d (Dec. 5, 1898, to Mar. 3, 1905).
Mar. 3, 1881	No reason given in biographies.	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	43d, 2d, through 46th, 3d (Dec. 7, 1874, to Mar. 3, 1881).
Jan. 8, 1947	Excused to Public Lands Committee.	Jan. 3, 1941	Jan. 2, 1953	77th, 1st, through 82d, 2d (Jan. 3, 1941, to July 7, 1952).
Jan. 2, 1939	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Dec. 1, 1930	Jan. 2, 1939	71st, 3d, through 75th, 3d (Dec. 1, 1930, to June 16, 1938).
Aug. 23, 1949	Resigned from Senate to become U.S. Attorney General.	Jan. 3, 1947	Aug. 23, 1949	80th, 1st, into 81st, 1st (Jan. 3, 1947, to Oct. 19, 1949).
Mar. 3, 1831	No reason given in biographies.	Nov. 27, 1826	Mar. 3, 1831	19th, 2d, through 21st, 2d (Dec. 4, 1826, to Mar. 3, 1831).
		Mar. 4, 1837	Apr. 22, 1837	24th, 2d only (Dec. 5, 1836, to Mar. 3, 1837, at which time McKinley resigned from the Senate).
Mar. 3, 1887	Not candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1887	43d, 2d, through 49th, 2d (Dec. 7, 1874, to Mar. 3, 1887).
Jan. 10, 1939	Excused to Indian Affairs Committee.	May 29, 1917	Nov. 5, 1918	65th, 1st, into 65th, 2d (Apr. 2, 1917, to Nov. 21, 1918).
		Dec. 18, 1918	Feb. 25, 1944	65th, 3d, into 78th, 2d (Dec. 2, 1918, to Dec. 19, 1944).
Jan. 13, 1953	Excused to Appropriations Committee.	Dec. 14, 1944	Jan. 2, 1981	78th, 2d, through 96th, 2d (Jan. 10, 1944, to Dec. 16, 1980).
Dec. 16, 1833	Excused to Finance Committee.	Mar. 4, 1831	Nov. 26, 1836	21st, 2d, though 24th, 1st (Dec. 6, 1830, to July 4, 1836).
		Nov. 25, 1840	Mar. 3, 1853	26th, 1st, though 32d, 2d (Dec. 2, 1839, to Mar. 3, 1853).
Jan. 1, 1833	Resigned from Senate to become Governor of New York.	Mar. 4, 1831	Jan. 1, 1833	21st, 2d, into 22d, 2d (Dec. 6, 1830, to Mar. 2, 1833).
		Jan. 3, 1969	(1)	91st, 1st, —— (Jan. 3, 1969 ——).
Mar. 3, 1927	Unsuccessful candidate for renomination.	Dec. 1, 1924	Mar. 3, 1927	68th, 2d, though 69th, 2d (Dec. 1, 1924, to Mar. 3, 1927).
		Jan. 4, 1974	Dec. 23, 1974	93d, 2d only (Jan. 21, 1974, to Dec. 20, 1974).
		Dec. 29, 1976	(1)	95th, 1st —— (Jan. 4, 1977 ——).
Oct. 8, 1949	Death	Jan. 3, 1949	Oct. 8, 1949	81st, 1st only (Jan. 3, 1949, to (Oct. 19, 1949).
Mar. 31, 1941	Resigned from Senate; appointed U.S. District judge, Western District of Arkansas.	Nov. 15, 1937	Mar. 31, 1941	75th, 2d, into 77th, 1st (Nov. 15, 1937, to Jan. 2, 1942).
Dec. 17, 1821	Not listed on committees when assignments were made on Dec. 17, 1821.	June 12, 1820	Mar. 3, 1827	16th, 1st, through 19th, 2d (Dec. 6, 1819, to Mar. 3, 1827).

ALPHABETICAL LIST

Name	State	Political affiliation	Committee assignment commenced			Committee	
			Date	Congress	Session	Congress	Session
Mitchell, John Hipple	Oregon	Republican	Dec. 16, 1891	52	1	54	2
			Nov. 25, 1903	58	1	58	3
Moore, Edward Hall	Oklahoma	do	Jan. 10, 1945	79	1	80	2
Morris, Thomas	Ohio	Democrat	Dec. 13, 1836	24	2	25	3
Moses, John	North Dakota	do	Jan. 10, 1945	79	1	79	1
Murdock, Abe	Utah	do	Jan. 21, 1941	77	1	79	2
Neely, Matthew Mansfield	West Virginia	do	Mar. 9, 1925	69	1	70	2
			Dec. 14, 1931	72	1	76	3
			Mar. 2, 1956	84	2	85	2
Nelson, Knute	Minnesota	Republican	Dec. 18, 1901	57	1	67	4
Norris, George William	Nebraska	do	May 28, 1919	66	1	77	2
O'Conor, Herbert Romulus	Maryland	Democrat	Mar. 22, 1949	81	1	82	2
O'Gorman, James Aloysius	New York	do	Apr. 28, 1911	62	1	64	2
O'Mahoney, Joseph Christopher.	Wyoming	do	Jan. 6, 1936	74	2	79	2
			Jan. 11, 1955	84	1	86	2
Otis, Harrison Gray	Massachusetts	Federalist	Dec. 11, 1817	15	1	16	1
			Dec. 17, 1821	17	1	17	1
Overman, Lee Slater	North Carolina	Democrat	Dec. 17, 1907	60	1	71	2
Patterson, Thomas MacDonald.	Colorado	do	Nov. 25, 1903	58	1	59	2
Paynter, Thomas Hanson	Kentucky	do	Mar. 22, 1909	61	1	62	3
Pettit, John	Indiana	do	Dec. 12, 1853	33	1	33	2
Pettus, Edmund Winston	Alabama	do	Dec. 13, 1897	55	2	59	2
Phelps,[4] Samuel Shethar	Vermont	Whig	June 13, 1848	30	1	30	1
Pierce, Franklin	New Hampshire	Democrat	Dec. 6, 1838	25	3	25	3
Piles, Samuel Henry	Washington	Republican	Mar. 22, 1909	61	1	61	3
Pinkney, William	Maryland	Unknown	Nov. 20, 1820	61	2	16	2
Pittman, Key	Nevada	Democrat	Jan. 6, 1936	74	2	76	3
Platt, Orville Hitchcock	Connecticut	Republican	Dec. 16, 1891	52	1	58	3
Poindexter, Miles	Washington	do	Mar. 12, 1917	65	1	65	3
Poland, Luke Potter	Vermont	do	Dec. 6, 1865	39	1	39	2
Pool, John	North Carolina	Whig	Mar. 10, 1871	42	1	42	3

See footnotes at end of table, p. 116.

OF MEMBERS—Continued

assignment terminated		Served in Senate		Congress, session, and date
Date	Cause of termination	From—	To—	
Dec. 11, 1826	Not listed on committees when assignments made on Dec. 11, 1826.			
Mar. 3, 1897	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	42d, 3d, through 45th, 3d (Dec. 2, 1872, to Mar. 3, 1879).
		Nov. 18, 1885	Mar. 3, 1897	48th, 2d, through 54th, 2d (Dec. 1, 1884, to Mar. 3, 1897).
Dec. 8, 1905	Death	Mar. 4, 1901	Dec. 8, 1905	56th, 2d, into 59th, 1st (Dec. 3, 1900, to June 30, 1906).
Jan. 2, 1949	Not candidate for renomination.	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 2, 1949	78th, 1st, through 80th, 2d (Jan. 6, 1943, to Dec. 31, 1948).
Mar. 3, 1839	do	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	22d, 2d, through 25th, 3d (Dec. 3, 1832, to Mar. 3, 1839).
Mar. 3, 1945	Death	Jan. 3, 1945	Mar. 3, 1945	79th, 1st only (Jan. 3, 1945, to Dec. 21, 1945).
Jan. 2, 1947	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Jan. 3, 1941	Jan. 2, 1947	77th, 1st, through 79th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1941, to Aug. 2, 1946).
Mar. 3, 1929	do	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	67th, 4th, through 70th, 2d (Dec. 4, 1922, to Mar. 3, 1929).
Jan. 12, 1941	Resigned from Senate; elected Governor of West Virginia.	Mar. 4, 1931	Jan. 13, 1941	71st, 3d, into 77th, 1st (Dec. 1, 1930, to Jan. 2, 1942).
Jan. 18, 1958	Death	Jan. 3, 1949	Jan. 18, 1958	81st, 1st, into 85th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1949, to Aug. 24, 1958).
Apr. 28, 1923	do	Mar. 4, 1895	Apr. 28, 1923	53d, 3d, through 67th, 4th (Dec. 3, 1894, to Mar. 3, 1923).
Jan. 2, 1943	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1913	Jan. 2, 1943	62d, 3d, through 77th, 2d (Dec. 2, 1912, to Dec. 16, 1942).
Jan. 2, 1953	do	Jan. 3, 1947	Jan. 2, 1953	80th, 1st, through 82d, 2d (Jan. 3, 1947, to July 7, 1952).
Mar. 3, 1917	Not candidate for renomination.	Mar. 31, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	61st, 3d, through 64th, 2d (Dec. 5, 1910, to Mar. 3, 1917).
Jan. 8, 1947	Reorganization Act limited number of committee assignments.	Jan. 1, 1934	Jan. 2, 1953	73rd, 2d, through 82d, 2d (Jan. 3, 1934, to July 7, 1952).
Jan. 2, 1961	Not candidate for reelection.	Nov. 29, 1954	Jan. 2, 1961	83d, 2d, through 86th, 2d (Jan. 6, 1954, to Sept. 1, 1960).
Nov. 20, 1820	Not listed on committees when assignments made on Nov. 20, 1820.	Mar. 4, 1817	May 30, 1822	14th, 2d, through 17th, 1st (Dec. 2, 1816, to May 8, 1822).
Apr. 22, 1822	Resigned from Senate			
Dec. 12, 1930	Death	Mar. 4, 1903	Dec. 12, 1930	57th, 2d into 71st, 3d (Dec. 1, 1902, to Mar, 3. 1931).
Mar. 3, 1907	Not candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	56th, 2d, through 59th, 2d (Dec. 3, 1900, to Mar. 3, 1907).
Mar. 3, 1913	do	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	59th, 2d, through 62d, 3d (Dec. 3, 1906, to Mar. 3, 1913).
Mar. 3, 1855	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Jan. 11, 1853	Mar. 3, 1855	32d, 2d, through 33d, 2d (Dec. 6, 1852, to Mar. 3, 1855).
July 27, 1907	Death	Mar. 4, 1897	July 27, 1907	54th, 2d, through 59th, 2d (Dec. 7, 1896, to Mar. 3, 1907).
Dec. 12, 1848	Excused to Finance Committee.	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1851	25th, 3d, through 31st, 2d (Dec. 3, 1838, to Mar. 3, 1851).
		Jan. 17, 1853	Mar. 16, 1854	32d, 2d, into 33d, 1st (Dec. 6, 1852, to Aug. 7, 1854).
Dec. 16, 1839	Excused to Military Affairs Committee.	Mar. 4, 1837	Feb. 28, 1842	24th, 2d, into 27th, 2d (Dec. 5, 1836, to Aug. 31, 1842).
Mar. 3, 1911	Not candidate for renomination.	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	58th, 3d through 61st, 3d (Dec. 5, 1904, to Mar. 3, 1911).
Dec. 17, 1821	Not assigned to any committee when on Dec. 17, 1821, such were made. He died Feb. 25, 1822.	Dec. 21, 1819	Feb. 25, 1822	16th, 1st, into 17th, 1st (Dec. 6, 1819, to May 8, 1822).
Nov. 10, 1940	Death	Jan. 29, 1913	Nov. 10, 1940	62d, 3d, into 76th, 3d (Dec. 2, 1912, to Jan. 3, 1941).
Apr. 21, 1905	do	Mar. 4, 1879	Apr. 21, 1905	45th, 3d, through 58th, 3d (Dec. 2, 1878, to Mar. 3, 1905).
May 28, 1919	Excused to Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1923	61st, 3d, through 67th 4th (Dec. 5, 1910, to Mar. 3, 1923).
Mar. 3, 1867	Elected to House of Representatives.	Nov. 21, 1865	Mar. 3, 1867	39th, 1st, through 39th, 2d (Dec. 4, 1865, to Mar. 3, 1867).
Mar. 3, 1873	Not candidate for reelection.	June 25, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	40th, 2d, through 42d, 3d (Dec. 2, 1867, to Mar. 3, 1873).

ALPHABETICAL LIST

Name	State	Political affiliation	Committee assignment commenced			Committee	
			Date	Congress	Session	Congress	Session
Powell, Lazarus Whitehead	Kentucky	Democrat	Dec. 20, 1859	36	1	38	2
Prentiss, Samuel	Vermont	Federalist and Whig.	June 3, 1841	27	1	27	2
Preston, William Campbell	South Carolina	Calhoun Nullifier.	Dec. 17, 1833	23	11	24	1
Pugh, George Ellis	Ohio	Democrat	Dec. 12, 1855	34	1	36	2
Pugh, James Lawrence	Alabama	do	Dec. 10, 1883	48	1	54	2
Rayner, Isidor	Maryland	do	Dec. 17, 1907	60	1	62	2
Reed, James Alexander	Missouri	do	Mar. 15, 1913	63	1	70	2
Revercomb, William Chapman.	West Virginia	Republican	Jan. 14, 1943	78	1	80	2
Rice, Benjamin Franklin	Arkansas	do	Dec. 10, 1868	40	3	41	3
Riegle, Donald J., Jr	Michigan	Democrat	Jan. 10, 1977	95	1	95	1
Robbins, Asher	Rhode Island	Whig	Dec. 11, 1826	19	2	19	2
Robinson, Arthur Raymond	Indiana	Republican	Dec. 14, 1926	69	2	73	2
Root, Elihu	New York	do	Apr. 28, 1911	62	1	63	3
Rowan, John	Kentucky	Democrat	Dec. 12, 1825	19	1	19	1
			Dec. 11, 1827	20	1	21	2
Sasser, James Ralph	Tennessee	do	Jan. 10, 1977	95	1	95	1
Schall, Thomas David	Minnesota	Republican	Dec. 14, 1931	72	1	74	
Schuyler, Karl Cortlandt	Colorado	do	Dec. 8, 1932	72	2	72	2
Scott, Hugh	Pennsylvania	do	Feb. 2, 1962	87	2	94	2
Scott, William L	Virginia	do	Jan. 23, 1975	94	1	95	2
Seymour, Horatio	Vermont	Democrat	Dec. 9, 1823	18	1	18	2
			Dec. 11, 1826	19	2	20	2
Shields, John Knight	Tennessee	do	Mar. 15, 1913	63	1	68	2
Shortridge, Samuel Morgan	California	Republican	Apr. 20, 1921	67	1	68	2
Simon, Joseph	Oregon	do	Dec. 15, 1899	56	1	57	2
Simpson, Alan K	Wyoming	do	Jan. 23, 1979	96	1	(1)	(1)
Smathers, George A	Florida	Democrat	Apr. 26, 1965	89	1	90	2
Smathers, William Howell	New Jersey	do	Jan. 21, 1941	77	1	77	2
Smith, Hoke	Georgia	do	Mar. 10, 1914	63	2	66	3

See footnotes at end of table, p. 116.

OF MEMBERS—Continued

assignment terminated		Served in Senate		Congress, session, and date
Date	Cause of termination	From—	To—	
Mar. 3, 1865	Resumed the practice of law.	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	35th, 2d, through 38th, 2d (Dec. 6, 1858, to Mar. 3, 1865).
Apr. 11, 1842	Resigned from Senate; appointed judge, U.S. District Court of Vermont.	Mar. 4, 1831	Apr. 11, 1842	21st, 2d, into 27th, 2d (Dec. 6, 1830, to Aug. 31, 1842).
Dec. 13, 1836	Excused to Committee on Manufacturers.	Nov. 26, 1833	Nov. 29, 1842	23d, 1st, through 27th, 2d (Dec. 2, 1833, to Aug. 31, 1842).
Mar. 3, 1861	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	33d, 2d, through 36th, 2d (Dec. 4, 1854, to Mar. 3, 1861).
Mar. 3, 1897	Not candidate for reelection.	Nov. 24, 1880	Mar. 3, 1897	46th 3d, through 54th, 2d (Dec. 6, 1880, to Mar. 3, 1897).
Nov. 25, 1912	Death	Mar. 4, 1905	Nov. 25, 1912	58th, 3d, through 62d, 2d (Dec. 5, 1904, to Aug. 26, 1912).
Mar. 3, 1929	Not candidate for renomination.	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1929	61st, 3d through 70th, 2d (Dec. 5, 1910, to Mar. 3, 1929).
Jan. 2, 1949	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 2, 1949	78th 1st, through 80th, 2d (Jan. 6, 1943, to Dec. 31, 1948).
		Nov. 7, 1956	Jan. 2, 1959	84th, 2d, through 85th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1956, to Aug. 24, 1958).
Mar. 10, 1871	Excused to Committee on Privileges and Elections.	June 23, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	40th, 2d, through 42d, 3d (Dec. 2, 1867, to Mar. 3, 1873).
Feb. 11, 1977	Temporary appointment at beginning of Congress pending action to reorganize Senate committee system.	Dec. 30, 1976	(1)	95th, 1st —— (Jan. 4, 1977 ——).
Dec. 10, 1827	Membership on 1 committee only, i.e., Naval Affairs Committee.	Oct. 31, 1825	Mar. 3, 1839	18th, 2d, through 25th, 3d (Dec. 6, 1824, to Mar. 3, 1839).
Jan. 2, 1935	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Oct. 20, 1925	Jan. 2, 1935	68th, 2d, through 73d 2d (Dec. 1, 1924, to June 18, 1934).
Mar. 3, 1915	Not candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	60th, 2d, through 63d, 3d (Dec. 7, 1908, to Mar. 3, 1915).
Dec. 12, 1826	Excused to Commerce Committee.	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	18th 2d, through 21st, 2d (Dec. 6, 1824, to Mar. 3, 1831).
Mar. 3, 1831	No reason given in biographies.			
Feb. 11, 1977	Temporary appointment at beginning of Congress pending action to reorganize Senate committee system.	Jan. 3, 1977	(1)	95th, 1st —— (Jan. 4, 1977 ——).
Dec. 22, 1935	Death	Mar. 4, 1925	Dec. 22, 1935	68th, 2d, through 74th, 1st (Dec. 1, 1924, to Aug. 26, 1935).
Mar. 3, 1933	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Dec. 7, 1932	Mar. 3, 1933	72d, 2d, only (Dec. 5, 1932, to Mar. 3, 1933).
Jan. 2, 1977	Not candidate for reelection.	Jan. 3, 1959	Jan. 2, 1977	86th, 1st, through 94th, 2d (Jan. 7, 1959, to Oct. 1, 1976).
Jan. 1, 1979	do	Jan. 3, 1973	Jan. 1, 1979	93d, 1st, through 95th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1973, to Oct. 15, 1978).
Dec. 12, 1825	Excused to Committee on Naval Affairs.	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1833	16th, 2d, through 22d, 2d (Nov. 13, 1820, to Mar. 2, 1833).
Dec. 9, 1829	Excused to Agriculture Committee.			
Mar. 3, 1925	Unsuccessful candidate for renomination.	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1925	62d, 3d, through 68th, 2d (Dec. 2, 1912, to Mar. 3, 1925).
Mar. 9, 1925	Excused to Finance Committee.	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1933	66th, 3d, through 72d, 2d (Dec. 6, 1920, to Mar. 3, 1933).
Mar. 3, 1903	Not candidate for reelection.	Oct. 8, 1898	Mar. 3, 1903	55th, 2d, through 57th, 2d (Dec. 6, 1897, to Mar. 3, 1903).
------------	------------	Jan. 1, 1979	(1)	96th, 1st —— (Jan. 15, 1979 ——).
Jan. 2, 1969	Not candidate for reelection.	Jan. 3, 1951	Jan. 2, 1969	82d, 1st through 90th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1951, to Oct. 14, 1968).
Jan. 2, 1943	Unsuccessful candidate for relection.	Apr. 15, 1937	Jan. 2, 1943	75th, 1st, through 77th, 2d (Jan. 5, 1937, to Dec. 16, 1942).
Mar. 3, 1921	Unsuccessful candidate for renomination.	Dec. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1921	62d, 2d, through 66th, 3d (Dec. 4, 1911, to Mar. 3, 1921).

ALPHABETICAL LIST

Name	State	Political affiliation	Committee assignment commenced			Committee	
			Date	Congress	Session	Congress	Session
Smith, H. Alexander	New Jersey	Republican	Jan. 10, 1945	79	1	79	1
Smith, Nathan	Connecticut	Whig	Dec. 17, 1833	23	1	23	2
Smith, Oliver Hampton	Indiana	Democrat	Dec. 14, 1839	26	1	26	2
Smith, William	South Carolina	do	Dec. 11, 1817	1	1	17	2
Smith, Willis	North Carolina	do	Dec. 11, 1950	81	2	83	1
Southard, Samuel Lewis	New Jersey	Whig	Dec. 17, 1821	17	1	17	2
Specter, Arlen	Pennsylvania	Republican	Jan. 5, 1981	97	1	(1)	(1)
Spencer, Selden Palmer	Missouri	do	Dec. 10, 1923	68	1	68	2
Spooner, John Colt	Wisconsin	do	May 10, 1897	55	1	56	2
			Dec. 15, 1904	58	3	59	2
Stanfill, William Abner	Kentucky	do	Dec. 18, 1945	79	1	79	2
Stanley, August Owsley	do	Democrat	Dec. 10, 1923	68	1	68	2
Steiwer, Frederick	Oregon	Republican	Dec. 13, 1927	70	1	71	3
Stephens, Hubert Durrett	Mississippi	Democrat	Dec. 13, 1927	70	1	73	2
Sterling, Thomas	South Dakota	Republican	Mar. 12, 1917	65	1	68	2
Stevenson, John White	Kentucky	Democrat	Dec. 4, 1873	43	1	44	2
Stewart, William Morris	Nevada	Republican	Dec. 6, 1865	39	1	41	3
Strange, Robert	North Carolina	Democrat	Dec. 6, 1838	25	3	26	1
Sutherland, George	Utah	Republican	Mar. 22, 1909	61	1	64	2
Taft, Robert Alphonso	Ohio	do	Feb. 8, 1940	76	3	76	3
Talbot, Isham	Kentucky	Unknown	Dec. 13, 1816	14	2	14	2
			Dec. 9, 1823	18	1	18	2
Teller, Henry Moore	Colorado	Republican	Oct. 17, 1881	47	1	47	1
			Dec. 16, 1891	52	1	56	2
Ten Eyck, John Conover	New Jersey	do	Mar. 8, 1861	37	1	38	2
Thurman, Allen Granberry	Ohio	Democrat	May 8, 1869	41	1	46	3
Thurmond, Strom	South Carolina	Republican	Jan. 16, 1967	90	1	(1)	(1)
Thruston, John Mellen	Nebraska	do	Dec. 30, 1895	54	1	56	2
Toombs, Robert	Georgia	Democrat	Dec. 12, 1853	33	1	35	1
Toucey, Issac	Connecticut	do	Mar. 8, 1853	33	1	34	3
Trumbull, Lyman	Illinois	Republican	Mar. 9, 1857	35	1	42	2

See footnotes at end of table, p. 116.

OF MEMBERS—Continued

assignment terminated		Served in Senate		Congress, session, and date
Date	Cause of termination	From—	To—	
Dec. 18, 1945	Excused to Committee on Military Affairs.	Dec. 7, 1844	Jan. 2, 1959	78th, 2d, through 85th, 2d (Jan. 10, 1944, to Aug, 24. 1958).
Dec. 6, 1835	Death	Mar. 4, 1833	Dec. 6, 1835	22d, 2d, through 23d, 2d (Dec. 3, 1832, to Mar. 3, 1835).
June 3, 1841	Excused to Naval Affairs Committee.	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	24th, 2d, through 27th, 3d (Dec. 5, 1836, to Mar. 3, 1843).
Mar. 3, 1823	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Dec. 4, 1816	Mar. 3, 1823	14th, 2d, through 17th, 2d (Dec. 2, 1816, to Mar. 3, 1823).
		Nov. 29, 1826	Mar. 3, 1831	19th, 2d, through 21st, 2d (Dec. 4, 1826, to Mar. 3, 1831).
June 26, 1953	Death	Nov. 27, 1950	June 26, 1953	81st, 2d, into 83d, 1st (Jan. 3, 1950, to Aug. 3, 1953).
Mar. 3, 1823	Resigned from Senate	Jan. 26, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	16th, 2d, through 19th, 2d (Nov. 13, 1820, to Mar. 3, 1827).
		Mar. 4, 1833	June 26, 1842	22d, 2d, into 27th, 2d (Dec. 3, 1832, to Aug. 31, 1842).
--------------	--------------------------	Jan. 3, 1981	(1)	97th, 1st ——— (Jan. 5, 1981 ———).
May 16, 1925	Death	Nov. 6, 1918	May 16, 1925	65th, 2d, through 68th, 2d (Dec. 3, 1917, to Mar. 3, 1925).
Dec. 18, 1901	Excused to Foreign Relations Committee.	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	48th, 2d, through 51st, 2d (Dec. 1, 1884, to Mar. 3, 1891).
May 1, 1907	Resigned from Senate	Mar. 4, 1897	May 1, 1907	54th, 2d, through 59th, 2d (Dec. 7, 1896, to Mar. 3, 1907).
Nov. 5, 1946	Not candidate for nomination to fill vacancy.	Nov. 19, 1945	Nov. 5, 1946	79th, 1st, through 79th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1945, to Aug. 2, 1946).
Mar. 3, 1925	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1925	66th, 1st, through 68th, 2d (May 19, 1919, to Mar. 3, 1925).
Dec. 14, 1931	Excused to Banking and Currency Committee.	Mar. 4, 1927	Jan. 31, 1938	69th, 2d, into 75th, 3d (Dec. 6, 1926, to June 16, 1938).
Jan. 2, 1935	Unsuccessful candidate for nomination.	Mar. 4, 1923	Jan. 2, 1935	67th, 4th, through 73d, 2d (Dec. 4, 1922, to June 18, 1934).
Mar. 3, 1925	-----do	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1925	62d, 3d, through 68th, 2d (Dec. 2, 1912, to Mar. 3, 1925).
Mar. 3, 1877	Not candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	41st, 3d, through 44th, 2d (Dec. 5, 1870, to Mar. 3, 1877).
Mar. 10, 1871	Excused to Privileges and Elections Committee.	Dec. 15, 1864	Mar. 3, 1875	38th, 2d, through 43d, 2d (Dec. 5, 1864, to Mar. 3, 1875).
		Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1905	49th, 2d, through 58th, 3d (Dec. 6, 1886, to Mar. 3, 1905).
Nov. 16, 1840	Resigned from Senate to resume practice of law.	Dec. 5, 1836	Nov. 16, 1840	24th, 2d, through 26th, 1st (Dec. 5, 1836, to July 13, 1840).
Mar. 3, 1917	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1917	58th, 3d, through 64th, 2d (Dec. 5, 1904, to Mar. 3, 1917).
Jan. 21, 1941	Excused to Finance Committee.	Jan. 3, 1939	July 31, 1953	76th, 1st, into 83d, 1st (Jan. 3, 1939, to Aug. 3, 1953).
Dec. 11, 1817	-----do	Jan. 5, 1815	Mar. 3, 1819	13th, 3d, through 15th, 2d (Sept. 19, 1814, to Mar. 3, 1819).
Mar. 3, 1825	Resumed the practice of law.	Oct. 19, 1820	Mar. 3, 1825	16th, 1st, through 18th, 2d (Dec. 6, 1819, to Mar. 3, 1825).
Apr. 17, 1882	Resigned from Senate to become Secretary of Interior.	Nov. 15, 1876	Apr. 17, 188	44th, 2d, into 47th, 1st (Dec. 4, 1876, to Aug. 1882).
Dec. 18, 1901	Excused to Finance Committee.	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1909	48th, 2d, through 60th, 2d (Dec. 1, 1884, to Mar. 3, 1909).
Mar. 3, 1865	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	35th, 2 through 38th, 2d (Dec. 6, 1858, to Mar. 3, 1865).
Mar. 3, 1881	-----do	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1881	40th, 3d, through 46th, 3d (Dec. 7, 1868, to Mar. 3, 1881).
--------------	--------------------------	Dec. 24, 1954	Apr. 4, 1956	83d, 2d, into 84th, 2d (Jan. 6, 1954, to July 27, 1956).
--------------	--------------------------	Nov. 7, 1956	(1)	84th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1956———).
Mar. 3, 1901	Not candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901	53d, 3d, through 56th, 2d (Dec. 3, 1894, to Mar. 3, 1901).
Mar. 6, 1858	Excused to Committee on Patents and Patent Office.	Mar. 4, 1853	Feb. 4, 1861	32d, 2d, into 36th, 2d (Dec. 6, 1852, to Mar. 3, 1861).
Mar. 3, 1857	Not candidate for reelection; appointed Secretary of Navy.	May 12, 1852	Mar. 3, 1857	32d, 1st, through 34th, 3d (Dec. 1, 1851, to Mar. 3, 1857).
Dec. 6, 1872	Excused to Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment.	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1873	33d, 2d, through 42d, 3d (Dec. 4, 1854, to Mar. 3, 1873).

Name	State	Political affiliation	Committee assignment commenced			Committee	
			Date	Congress	Session	Congress	Session
Tunney, John Varick	California	Democrat	Jan. 28, 1971	92	1	94	2
Turner, George	Washington	Fusionist	Dec. 18, 1901	57	1	57	2
Tydings, Joseph D	Maryland	Democrat	Jan. 8, 1965	89	1	91	2
Van Buren, Martin	New York	do	Dec. 17, 1821	17	1	20	1
Van Nuys, Frederick	Indiana	do	Mar. 9, 1933	73	1	78	2
Vest, George Graham	Missouri	do	Mar. 13, 1885	48	2	52	2
Vilas, William Freeman	Wisconsin	do	Mar. 15, 1893	53	1	54	2
Wagner, Robert Ferdinand	New York	do	Jan. 10, 1949	81	1	81	1
Walker, John Williams	Alabama	do	Nov. 20, 1820	16	2	16	2
Walker, Robert James	Mississippi	do	June 3, 1841	27	1	28	2
Wall, Garrett Dorset	New Jersey	do	Dec. 13, 1836	24	2	26	2
Wallop, Malcom	Wyoming	Republican	Feb. 22, 1977	95	1	95	2
Walsh, Thomas James	Montana	do	Mar. 15, 1913	63	1	72	2
Ware, Nicholas	Georgia	Unknown	Apr. 22, 1822	17	1	17	2
Warner, William	Missouri	Republican	Mar. 22, 1909	61	1	61	3
Waterman, Charles Winfield	Colorado	do	Dec. 13, 1927	70	1	72	1
Watkins, Arthur Vivian	Utah	do	Jan. 15, 1951	82	1	85	2
Webster, Daniel	Massachusetts	Whig	Dec. 9, 1828	20	2	22	2
			Dec. 17, 1845	29	1	29	1
Welker, Herman	Idaho	Republican	Jan. 13, 1953	83	1	84	2
Westcott, James Diament, Jr.	Florida	Democrat	Dec. 17, 1845	29	1	30	2
Wheeler, Burton Kendall	Montana	do	Jan. 14, 1943	78	1	79	2
Wherry, Kenneth	Nebraska	Republican	do	78	1	79	2
Wiley, Alexander	Wisconsin	do	Jan. 10, 1939	76		87	2
Wilkins, William	Pennsylvania	Democrat	Dec. 10, 1832	22	2	22	2
Williams, Jared Warner	New Hampshire	do	Jan. 12, 1854	33	1	33	1
Wilson, James Falconer	Iowa	Republican	Mar. 13, 1885	48	2	53	3
Withers, Garret L	Kentucky	Democrat	Jan. 12, 1950	81	2	81	2
Wolcott, Josiah Oliver	Delaware	do	Mar. 12, 1917	65	1	65	3
Works, John Downey	California	Republican	Dec. 15, 1915	64	1	64	2
Wright, George Grover	Iowa	do	Dec. 6, 1872	42	3	44	2

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[1] Now serving.

[2] On Jan. 29, 1879, Mr. Allison was appointed to serve during the absence of Mr. Christiancy.

[3] On Dec. 20, 1864, John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, was appointed to the committee vice Mr. Foot, excused. Mr. Hale served only the interim period to Mar. 8, 1865.

[4] On May 3, 1848, Wyman B. S. Moor of Maine was appointed to the committee. Mr. Moor was appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy and served from Jan. 5 to May 26, 1848. On June 13, 1848, Mr. Phelps was appointed to fill the vacancy of Mr. Moor whose Senate term had expired.

OF MEMBERS—Continued

assignment terminated		Served in Senate		Congress, session, and date
Date	Cause of termination	From—	To—	
Jan. 1, 1977	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Jan. 2, 1971	Jan. 1, 1977	92d, 1st through 94th, 2d (Jan. 21, 1971, to Oct. 1, 1976).
Mar. 3, 1903	Not candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	54th, 2d, through 57th, 2d (Dec. 7, 1896, to Mar. 3, 1903).
Jan. 2, 1971	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Jan. 3, 1965	Jan. 2, 1971	89th, 1st, through 91st, 2d (Jan. 4, 1965, to Jan. 2, 1971).
Dec. 20, 1828	Resigned from Senate to become Governor of New York.	Mar. 4, 1821	Dec. 20, 1828	16th, 2d, into 20th, 2d (Nov. 13, 1820, to Mar. 3, 1829).
Jan. 25, 1944	Death	Mar. 4, 1933	Jan. 25, 1944	72d, 2d, into 78th, 2d (Dec. 5, 1932, to Dec. 19, 1944).
Mar. 15, 1893	Excused to Finance Committee.	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1903	45th, 3d, through 57th, 2d (Dec. 2, 1878, to Mar. 3, 1903).
Mar. 3, 1897	Not candidate for renomination.	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	51st, 2d, through 54th, 2d (Dec. 1, 1890, to Mar. 3, 1897).
Apr. 4, 1949	Resigned from Senate June 28, 1949, due to ill health.	Mar. 4, 1927	June 28, 1949	69th, 2d, into 81st, 1st (Dec. 6, 1926, to Oct. 19, 1949).
Dec. 17, 1821	1 committee assignment only; i.e., Naval Affairs.	Dec. 14, 1819	Dec. 12, 1822	16th, 1st, into 17th, 2d (Dec. 6, 1819, to Mar. 3, 1823).
Mar. 5, 1845	Resigned from Senate to become Secretary of Treasury.	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 5, 1845	23d, 2d, through 28th, 2d (Dec. 1, 1834, to Mar. 3, 1845).
Mar. 3, 1841	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	23d, 2d, through 26th, 2d (Dec. 1, 1834, to Mar. 3, 1841).
Jan. 23, 1979	Excused to Energy and Finance Committees.	Jan. 3, 1977	(1)	95th, 1st——(Jan. 4, 1977 ——).
Mar. 2, 1933	Death	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 2, 1933	62d, 3d, through 72d, 2d (Dec. 2, 1912, to Mar. 3, 1933).
Dec. 9, 1822	Excused to Naval Affairs and Pension Committees.	Nov. 10, 1821	Sept. 7, 1824	17th, 1st, through 18th, 1st (Dec. 3, 1821, to May 27, 1824).
Mar. 3, 1911	Not candidate for reelection.	Mar. 18, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	58th, 3d, through 61st, 3d (Dec. 5, 1904, to Mar. 3, 1911).
Aug. 27, 1932	Death	Mar. 4, 1927	Aug. 27, 1932	69th, 2d, through 72d, 1st (Dec. 6, 1926, to July 16, 1932).
Jan. 2, 1959	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Jan. 3, 1947	Jan. 2, 1959	80th, 1st, through 85th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1947, to Aug. 24, 1958).
Dec. 16, 1833	Excused to become chairman of the Finance Committee.	May 30, 1827	Feb. 22, 1841	19th, 2d, into 26th, 2d (Dec. 4, 1826, to Mar. 3, 1841).
Dec. 14, 1846	Excused to Foreign Relations Committee.	Mar. 4, 1845	July 22, 1850	28th, 2d, into 31st, 1st (Dec. 2, 1844, to Sept. 30, 1850).
Jan. 2, 1957	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Jan. 3, 1951	Jan. 2, 1957	82d, 1st, through 84th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1951, to July 27, 1956).
Mar. 3, 1849	Not candidate for reelection.	July 1, 1845	Mar. 3, 1849	28th, 2d, through 30th, 2d (Dec. 2, 1844, to Mar. 3, 1849).
Jan. 2, 1947	Unsuccessful candidate for renomination.	Mar. 4, 1923	Jan. 2, 1947	67th, 4th, through 79th, 2d (Dec. 4, 1922, to Aug. 2, 1946).
Jan. 6, 1947	Excused to Rules Committee.	Jan. 3, 1943	Nov. 29, 1951	78th, 1st, through 82d, 1st (Jan. 6, 1943, to Oct. 20, 1951).
Jan. 2, 1963	Unsuccessful candidate for reelection.	Jan. 3, 1939	Jan. 2, 1963	76th, 1st, through 87th, 2d (Jan. 3, 1939, to Oct. 13, 1962).
Dec. 16, 1833	Excused to become chairman, Foreign Relations Committee.	Mar. 4, 1831	June 30, 1834	21st, 2d, through 23d, 1st (Dec. 6, 1830, to June 30, 1834).
July 15, 1854	Representation under the appointment expired.	Nov. 29, 1853	July 15, 1854	33d, 1st, only (Dec. 5, 1853, to Aug. 7, 1854).
Mar. 3, 1895	Not candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1895	47th, 2d, through 53d, 3d (Dec. 4, 1882, to Mar. 3, 1895).
Nov. 26, 1950	do	Jan. 20, 1949	Nov. 26, 1950	81st, 1st, into 81st, 2d (Jan. 3, 1949, to Jan. 2, 1951).
Mar. 28, 1919	Excused to Interstate Commerce Committee.	Mar. 4, 1917	July 2, 1921	64th, 2d, into 67th, 1st (Dec. 4, 1916, to Nov. 23, 1921).
Mar. 3, 1917	Not candidate for renomination.	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	61st, 3d, through 64th, 2d (Dec. 5, 1910, to Mar. 3, 1917).
Mar. 3, 1877	Not candidate for reelection.	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	41st, 3d, through 44th, 2d (Dec. 5, 1870, to Mar. 3, 1877).

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[5] On May 18, 1858, Mr. William K. Sebastian, Arkansas, was appointed to the committee and on May 26, 1858, Mr. Pugh was excused from service on the committee. On Dec. 13, 1858, Mr. Pugh was reassigned to the committee, but not Mr. Sebastian. Because the majority of time was in the recess period, this compilation will show Mr. Pugh in continuous service.

STATE REPRESENTATION ON THE COMMITTEE

STATE REPRESENTATION ON THE COMMITTEE

ALABAMA

	Political affiliation	Served on Judiciary	
		From—	To—
Allen, James Browning	Democrat	Feb. 11, 1977	June 1, 1978
Allen, Maryon Pittman	do	July 11, 1978	Jan. 2, 1979
Black, Hugo Lafayette	do	Dec. 14, 1931	Jan. 7, 1935
Denton, Jeremiah A.	Republican	Jan. 5, 1981	(1)
Heflin, Howell Thomas	Democrat	Jan. 23, 1979	(1)
McKinley, John	do	Dec. 9, 1829	Mar. 3, 1831
Pettus, Edmund Winston	do	Dec. 13, 1897	July 27, 1907
Pugh, James Lawrence	do	Dec. 10, 1883	Mar. 3, 1897
Walker, John Williams	do	Nov. 20, 1820	Dec. 17, 1821

ARIZONA

Ashurst, Henry Fountain	Democrat	Mar. 15, 1913	Jan. 2, 1941
DeConcini, Dennis	do	Feb. 11, 1977	(1)
McFarland, Ernest William	do	Jan. 21, 1941	Jan. 8, 1947

ARKANSAS

Ashley, Chester	Democrat	Dec. 9, 1845	Apr. 29, 1848
Caraway, Thaddeus Horatius	do	Dec. 10, 1923	Nov. 6, 1931
Clarke, James Paul	do	Dec. 17, 1907	Apr. 24, 1911
Fulbright, James William	do	Jan. 8, 1947	Jan. 10, 1949
Garland, Augustus Hill	do	Mar. 19, 1879	Mar. 6, 1885
McClellan, John Little	do	July 7, 1953	Nov. 28, 1977
Miller, John Elvis	do	Jan. 10, 1939	Mar. 31, 1941
Rice, Benjamin Franklin	Republican	Dec. 10, 1868	Mar. 10, 1871

CALIFORNIA

Shortridge, Samuel Morgan	Republican	Apr. 20, 1921	Mar. 9, 1925
Works, John Downey	do	Dec. 15, 1915	Mar. 3, 1917
Tunney, John Varick	Democrat	Jan. 28, 1971	Jan. 1, 1977

COLORADO

Carroll, John A.	Democrat	Jan. 30, 1958	Jan. 2, 1963
Means, Rice William	Republican	Dec. 3, 1924	Mar. 3, 1927
Patterson, Thomas MacDonald	Democrat	Nov. 25, 1903	Mar. 3, 1907
Schuyler, Karl Cortlandt	Republican	Dec. 8, 1932	Mar. 3, 1933
Teller, Henry Moore	do	Oct. 17, 1881	Apr. 17, 1882
		Dec. 16, 1891	Dec. 18, 1901
Waterman, Charles Winfield	do	Dec. 13, 1927	Aug. 27, 1932

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[1] Now serving.

STATE REPRESENTATION ON THE COMMITTEE—Continued

CONNECTICUT

	Political affiliation	Served on Judiciary	
		From—	To—
Brandegee, Frank Bosworth	Republican	Mar. 22, 1909	Oct. 14, 1924
Daggett, David	Federalist	Dec. 13, 1816	Dec. 11, 1817
Danaher, John Anthony	Republican	Jan. 10, 1939	Jan. 2, 1945
Dodd, Thomas J	Democrat	Jan. 14, 1959	Jan. 2, 1971
Foster, Lafayette Sabine	Republican	Dec. 20, 1859	Mar. 8, 1865
Platt, Orville Hitchcock	do	Dec. 16, 1891	Apr. 21, 1905
Smith, Nathan	Whig	Dec. 17, 1833	Dec. 6, 1835
Toucey, Isaac	Democrat	Mar. 8, 1853	Mar. 3, 1857

DELAWARE

	Political affiliation	Served on Judiciary	
		From—	To—
Bayard, James Asheton, Jr	Democrat	Dec. 12, 1853	Jan. 29, 1864
Bayard, Thomas Francis, Jr	do	Mar. 19, 1879	Mar. 6, 1885
Biden, Joseph Robinette, Jr	do	Feb. 11, 1977	(1)
Clayton, John Middleton	Whig	Dec. 16, 1833	Dec. 29, 1836
Clayton, Thomas	do	Sept. 8, 1837	Mar. 10, 1845
Gray, George	Democrat	May 10, 1897	Mar. 3, 1899
Hastings, Daniel Oren	Republican	Apr. 22, 1929	Jan. 2, 1937
Hughes, James Hurd	Democrat	Jan. 8, 1937	Jan. 2, 1943
Wolcott, Josiah Oliver	do	Mar. 12, 1917	May 28, 1919

FLORIDA

	Political affiliation	Served on Judiciary	
		From—	To—
Andrews, Charles Oscar	Democrat	Jan. 14, 1943	Sept. 18, 1946
Fletcher, Duncan Upshaw	do	Jan. 4, 1913	May 28, 1919
Gurney, Edward John	Republican	Jan. 29, 1971	Jan. 2, 1975
Smathers, George A	Democrat	Apr. 26, 1965	Jan. 2, 1969
Westcott, James Diament, Jr	do	Dec. 17, 1845	Mar. 3, 1849

GEORGIA

	Political affiliation	Served on Judiciary	
		From—	To—
Bacon, Augustus Octavius	Democrat	May 10, 1897	Feb. 14, 1914
Berrien, John Macpherson	do	Dec. 12, 1825	Mar. 9, 1829
		June 2, 1841	May 28, 1852
King, John Pendleton	do	Dec. 13, 1836	Nov. 1, 1837
Smith, Hoke	do	Mar. 10, 1914	Mar. 3, 1921
Toombs, Robert	do	Dec. 12, 1853	Mar. 6, 1858
Ware, Nicholas	Unknown	Apr. 22, 1822	Dec. 9, 1822

HAWAII

	Political affiliation	Served on Judiciary	
		From—	To—
Fong, Hiram L	Republican	July 11, 1961	Jan. 2, 1977

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[1] Now serving.

STATE REPRESENTATION ON THE COMMITTEE—Continued

	Political affiliation	Served on Judiciary	
		From—	To—
IDAHO			
Borah, William Edgar	Republican	Mar. 22, 1909	Jan. 19, 1940
Miller, Bert H	Democrat	Jan. 10, 1949	Oct. 8, 1949
Welker, Herman	Republican	Jan. 13, 1953	Jan. 2, 1957
ILLINOIS			
Breese, Sidney	Democrat	Dec. 17, 1845	Dec. 14, 1847
Davis, David	Republican	Mar. 9, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883
Deneen, Charles Samuel	do	Mar. 9, 1925	Mar. 3, 1931
Dieterich, William Henry	Democrat	Jan. 4, 1934	Jan. 2, 1939
Dirksen, Everett McKinley	Republican	Jan. 13, 1953	Sept. 7, 1969
Logan, John Alexander	do	Dec. 6, 1881	Dec. 15, 1885
Trumbull, Lyman	do	Mar. 9, 1857	Dec. 6, 1872
INDIANA			
Bayh, Birch	Democrat	Feb. 15, 1963	Jan. 2, 1981
Fairbanks, Charles Warren	Republican	Dec. 15, 1899	Mar. 3, 1905
Hendricks, Thomas Andrews	Democrat	Mar. 8, 1865	Mar. 3, 1869
Jenner, William E	Republican	Jan. 10, 1949	Jan. 2, 1959
McDonald, Joseph Ewing	Democrat	Mar. 9, 1877	Mar. 3, 1881
Pettit, John	do	Dec. 12, 1853	Mar. 3, 1855
Robinson, Arthur Raymond	Republican	Dec. 14, 1926	Jan. 2, 1935
Smith, Oliver Hampton	Democrat	Dec. 14, 1839	June 3, 1841
Van Nuys, Frederick	do	Mar. 9, 1933	Jan. 25, 1944
IOWA			
Culver, John C	Democrat	Feb. 11, 1977	Jan. 2, 1981
Cummins, Albert Baird	Republican	Apr. 28, 1911	July 30, 1926
Grassley, Charles Ernest	do	Jan. 5, 1981	(1)
Wilson, James Falconer	do	Mar. 13, 1885	Mar. 3, 1895
Wright, George Grover	do	Dec. 6, 1872	Mar. 3, 1877
KANSAS			
Dole, Robert J	Republican	Jan. 23, 1979	(1)
Ingalls, John James	do	Dec. 6, 1881	Mar. 3, 1891
McGill, George	Democrat	Jan. 7, 1935	Jan. 2, 1939

[1] Now serving.

STATE REPRESENTATION ON THE COMMITTEE—Continued

KENTUCKY

	Political affiliation	Served on Judiciary	
		From—	To—
Bibb, George Motier	Unknown	Dec. 17, 1833	Dec. 11, 1834
Blackburn, Joseph Clay Stiles	Democrat	Dec. 18, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907
Chandler, Albert Benjamin	do	Jan. 25, 1940	Nov. 1, 1945
Clements, Earle C	do	Dec. 11, 1950	Jan. 15, 1951
Cook, Marlow Webster	Republican	Jan. 14, 1969	Jan. 2, 1975
Cooper, John Sherman	do	Jan. 6, 1947	Jan. 2, 1949
Crittenden, John Jordan	Unionist	Dec. 11, 1817	Mar. 3, 1819
		Dec. 17, 1835	Sept. 8, 1837
		Dec. 14, 1839	Mar. 3, 1841
Ernst, Richard Pretlow	Republican	Apr. 20, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927
Lindsay, William	Democrat	Mar. 15, 1893	Mar. 3, 1901
Logan, Marvel Mills	do	June 5, 1933	Oct. 3, 1939
Logan, William	do	Dec. 16, 1819	May 28, 1820
Paynter, Thomas Hanson	do	Mar. 22, 1909	Mar. 3, 1913
Powell, Lazarus Whitehead	do	Dec. 20, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865
Rowan, John	do	Dec. 12, 1825	Dec. 12, 1826
		Dec. 11, 1827	Mar. 3, 1831
Stanfill, William Abner	Republican	Dec. 18, 1945	Nov. 5, 1946
Stanley, Augustus Owsley	Democrat	Dec. 10, 1923	Mar. 3, 1925
Stevenson, John White	do	Dec. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1877
Talbot, Isham	Unknown	Dec. 13, 1816	Dec. 11, 1817
		Dec. 9, 1823	Mar. 3, 1825
Withers, Garret L	Democrat	Jan. 12, 1950	Nov. 26, 1950

LOUISIANA

Benjamin, Judah Philip	Whig	Mar. 9, 1857	Feb. 4, 1861
Downs, Solomon Weathersbee	Democrat	Dec. 12, 1848	Mar. 3, 1853
Long, Huey Pierce	do	Mar. 9, 1933	Sept. 10, 1935

MAINE

Bradbury, James Ware	Democrat	Dec. 19, 1849	Mar. 3, 1853
Holmes, John	do	Nov. 20, 1820	Mar. 3, 1827

MARYLAND

Butler, John Marshall	Republican	Jan. 13, 1953	Jan. 20, 1959
Johnson, Reverdy	Whig	Feb. 3, 1864	July 10, 1868
Kerr, John Leeds	do	June 3, 1841	Mar. 3, 1843
McComas, Louis Emory	Republican	Dec. 18, 1901	Mar. 3, 1905
Mathias, Charles McCurdy, Jr.	do	Jan. 14, 1969	[1]
O'Conor, Herbert Romulus	Democrat	Mar. 22, 1949	Jan. 2, 1953
Pinkney, William	Unknown	Nov. 20, 1820	Dec. 17, 1821
Rayner, Isidor	Democrat	Dec. 17, 1907	Nov. 25, 1912
Tydings, Joseph D	do	Jan. 8, 1965	Jan. 2, 1971

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[1] Now serving.

STATE REPRESENTATION ON THE COMMITTEE—Continued

MASSACHUSETTS

	Political affiliation	Served on Judiciary	
		From—	To—
Butler, William Morgan	Republican	Dec. 3, 1924	Mar. 9, 1925
Gillett, Frederick Huntington	do	Mar. 9, 1925	Mar. 3, 1931
Hoar, George Frisbie	do	May 24, 1882	Sept. 30, 1904
Kennedy, Edward M	Democrat	Feb. 15, 1963	(1)
Mills, Elizah Hunt	Federalist	Jan. 2, 1821	Dec. 17, 1821
		Dec. 12, 1825	Dec. 11, 1826
Otis, Harrison Gray	do	Dec. 11, 1817	Nov. 20, 1820
		Dec. 17, 1821	Apr. 22, 1822
Webster, Daniel	Whig	Dec. 9, 1828	Dec. 16, 1833
		Dec. 17, 1845	Dec. 14, 1846

MICHIGAN

Christiancy, Isaac Peckham	Republican	Mar. 9, 1877	Feb. 10, 1879
Ferguson, Homer	do	Jan. 14, 1943	Jan. 13, 1953
Griffin, Robert Paul	do	Sept. 17, 1969	Jan. 28, 1971
Hart, Philip A	Democrat	Jan. 14, 1959	Dec. 26, 1976
Howard, Jacob Merritt	Republican	Dec. 3, 1862	Dec. 8, 1864
Riegle, Donald W., Jr	Democrat	Jan. 10, 1977	Feb. 11, 1977

MINNESOTA

Davis, Cushman Kellogg	Republican	Dec. 30, 1895	Nov. 27, 1900
Kellogg, Frank Billings	do	May 28, 1919	Apr. 18, 1921
McMillan, Samuel James	do	Dec. 6, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887
Nelson, Knute	do	Dec. 18, 1901	Apr. 28, 1923
Schall, Thomas David	do	Dec. 14, 1931	Dec. 22, 1935

MISSISSIPPI

Cochran, Thad	Republican	Jan. 23, 1979	Jan. 5, 1981
Doxey, Wall	Democrat	Oct. 23, 1941	Jan. 2, 1943
Eastland, James Oliver	do	Feb. 7, 1944	Dec. 27, 1978
George, James Zachariah	do	Apr. 16, 1886	Aug. 14, 1897
Lamar, Lucius Q. C	do	Mar. 19, 1879	Mar. 6, 1885
Leake, Walter	do	Dec. 11, 1817	May 15, 1820
Stephens, Hubert Durrett	do	Dec. 13, 1927	Jan. 2, 1935
Walker, Robert James	do	June 3, 1841	Mar. 5, 1845

MISSOURI

Donnell, Forrest C	Republican	Jan. 6, 1947	Jan. 2, 1951
Geyer, Henry Sheffie	Democrat	Dec. 8, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857
Green, James Stephen	do	Dec. 16, 1857	Mar. 3, 1861
Hennings, Thomas C., Jr	do	Jan. 13, 1953	Sept. 13, 1960
Long, Edward V	do	Jan. 10, 1961	Dec. 27, 1968
Reed, James Alexander	do	Mar. 15, 1913	Mar. 3, 1929
Spencer, Selden Palmer	Republican	Dec. 10, 1923	May 16, 1925
Vest, George Graham	Democrat	Mar. 13, 1885	Mar. 15, 1893
Warner, William	Republican	Mar. 22, 1909	Mar. 3, 1911

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[1] Now serving.

STATE REPRESENTATION ON THE COMMITTEE—Continued

MONTANA

	Political affiliation	Served on Judiciary	
		From—	To—
Baucus, Max	Democrat	Jan. 23, 1979	(1)
Hatfield, Paul	do	Jan. 27, 1978	Dec. 14, 1978
Walsh, Thomas James	do	Mar. 15, 1913	Mar. 2, 1933
Wheeler, Burton Kendall	do	Jan. 14, 1943	Jan. 2, 1947

NEBRASKA

Brown, Norris	Republican	Apr. 28, 1911	Mar. 3, 1913
Burke, Edward Raymond	Democrat	Jan. 7, 1935	Jan. 2, 1941
Hruska, Roman L	Republican	Jan. 9, 1957	Dec. 27, 1976
Norris, George William	do	May 28, 1919	Jan. 2, 1943
Thurston, John Mellon	do	Dec. 30, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901
Wherry, Kenneth	do	Jan. 14, 1943	Jan. 6, 1947

NEVADA

Laxalt, Paul	Republican	Feb. 22, 1977	(1)
McCarran, Patrick A. (Pat)	Democrat	Mar. 9, 1933	Sept. 28, 1954
Pittman, Key	do	Jan. 6, 1936	Nov. 10, 1940
Stewart, William Morris	Republican	Dec. 6, 1865	Mar. 10, 1871

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Bell, Samuel	Democrat	Dec. 17, 1833	Mar. 3, 1835
Clark, Daniel	Republican	Dec. 6, 1865	July 27, 1866
Cotton, Norris	do	Jan. 18, 1960	Feb. 2, 1962
Pierce, Franklin	Democrat	Dec. 6, 1838	Dec. 16, 1839
Williams, Jared Warner	do	Jan. 12, 1854	July 15, 1854

NEW JERSEY

Dayton, William Lewis	Whig	Dec. 11, 1843	Dec. 17, 1845
		Dec. 14, 1846	Mar. 3, 1851
Frelinghuysen, Frederick Theodore.	Republican	Dec. 5, 1866	Mar. 3, 1869
		Mar. 10, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877
Frelinghuysen, Theodore	Democrat	Dec. 9, 1829	Dec. 16, 1833
Hendrickson, Robert C	Republican	Jan. 15, 1951	Jan. 2, 1955
Smathers, William Howell	Democrat	Jan. 21, 1941	Jan. 2, 1943
Smith, Howard Alexander	Republican	Jan. 10, 1945	Dec. 18, 1945
Southard, Samuel Lewis	Whig	Dec. 17, 1821	Mar. 3, 1823
Ten Eyck, John Conover	Republican	Mar. 8, 1861	Mar. 3, 1865
Wall, Garrett Dorset	Democrat	Dec. 13, 1836	Mar. 3, 1841

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[1] Now serving.

STATE REPRESENTATION ON THE COMMITTEE—Continued

	Political affiliation	Served on Judiciary	
		From—	To—
NEW MEXICO			
Bratton, Sam Gilbert	Democrat	Jan. 6, 1931	June 24, 1933
Fall, Albert Bacon	Republican	May 28, 1919	Mar. 4, 1921
Hatch, Carl Atwood	Democrat	Jan. 7, 1935	Jan. 8, 1947
NEW YORK			
Conkling, Roscoe	Republican	Mar. 7, 1867	May 16, 1881
Depew, Chauncey Mitchell	do	Dec. 18, 1901	Mar. 3, 1911
Evarts, William Maxwell	do	Mar. 13, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891
Harris, Ira	do	July 6, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867
Hill, David Bennett	Democrat	Mar. 15, 1893	Mar. 3, 1897
Javits, Jacob K	Republican	Jan. 15, 1965	Jan. 16, 1967
Keating, Kenneth Barnard	do	Jan. 27, 1959	Jan. 2, 1965
Marcy, William Learned	Democrat	Dec. 6, 1831	Jan. 1, 1833
O'Gorman, James Aloysius	do	Apr. 28, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917
Root, Elihu	Republican	Apr. 28, 1911	Mar. 3, 1915
Van Buren, Martin	Democrat	Dec. 17, 1821	Dec. 20, 1828
Wagner, Robert Ferdinand	do	Jan. 10, 1949	Apr. 4, 1949
NORTH CAROLINA			
Badger, George Edmund	Whig	May 28, 1852	Mar. 8, 1853
Broughton, Joseph Melville	Democrat	Jan. 10, 1949	Mar. 6, 1949
Clingman, Thomas Lanier	do	Dec. 13, 1858	Dec. 21, 1859
East, John Porter	Republican	Jan. 5, 1981	(1)
Ervin, Sam J., Jr	Democrat	Jan. 9, 1957	Dec. 20, 1974
Graham, Frank P	do	Apr. 4, 1949	Nov. 26, 1950
Mangum, Willie Person	Whig	Dec. 10, 1832	Dec. 16, 1833
Overman, Lee Slater	Democrat	Dec. 17, 1907	Dec. 12, 1930
Pool, John	Whig	Mar. 10, 1871	Mar. 3, 1873
Smith, Willis	Democrat	Dec. 11, 1950	June 26, 1953
Strange, Robert	do	Dec. 6, 1838	Nov. 16, 1840
NORTH DAKOTA			
Burdick, Quentin N	Democrat	Aug. 23, 1963	Feb. 11, 1977
Langer, William	Republican	Jan. 21, 1941	Nov. 8, 1959
Moses, John	Democrat	Jan. 10, 1945	Mar. 3, 1945
OHIO			
Brown, Ethan Allen	Democrat	Dec. 9, 1822	Mar. 3, 1825
Burton, Harold Hitz	Republican	Jan. 21, 1941	Jan. 14, 1943
Burton, Theodore Elijah	do	Apr. 22, 1929	Oct. 28, 1929
Foraker, Joseph Benson	do	Dec. 18, 1905	Mar. 3, 1909
Huffman, James Wylie	Democrat	Oct. 26, 1945	Nov. 5, 1946
Metzenbaum, Howard M	do	Feb. 11, 1977	(1)
Morris, Thomas	do	Dec. 13, 1836	Mar. 3, 1839
Pugh, George Ellis	do	Dec. 12, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861
Taft, Robert Alphonso	Republican	Feb. 8, 1940	Jan. 21, 1941
Thurman, Allen Granberry	Democrat	Mar. 8, 1869	Mar. 3, 1881

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[1] Now serving.

STATE REPRESENTATION ON THE COMMITTEE—Continued

OKLAHOMA

	Political affiliation	Served on Judiciary	
		From—	To—
Harreld, John William	Republican	Mar. 9, 1925	Mar. 3, 1927
Moore, Edward Hall	do	Jan. 10, 1945	Jan. 2, 1949

OREGON

	Political affiliation	Served on Judiciary	
		From—	To—
Fulton, Charles William	Republican	Dec. 17, 1907	Mar. 3, 1909
McNary, Charles Linza	do	Feb. 16, 1938	Jan. 10, 1939
Mitchell, John Hipple	do	Dec. 16, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897
		Nov. 25, 1903	Dec. 8, 1905
Simon, Joseph	do	Dec. 15, 1899	Mar. 3, 1903
Steiwer, Frederick	do	Dec. 13, 1927	Dec. 14, 1931

PENNSYLVANIA

	Political affiliation	Served on Judiciary	
		From—	To—
Buchanan, James	Democrat	Dec. 17, 1835	Dec. 12, 1836
Cowan, Edgar	Republican	Mar. 8, 1861	Dec. 3, 1862
Heinz, John	do	Jan. 10, 1977	Feb. 22, 1977
Knox, Philander Chase	do	Dec. 18, 1905	Mar. 3, 1909
Scott, Hugh	do	Feb. 2, 1962	Jan. 2, 1977
Specter, Arlen	do	Jan. 5, 1981	(1)
Wilkins, William	Democrat	Dec. 10, 1832	Dec. 16, 1833

RHODE ISLAND

	Political affiliation	Served on Judiciary	
		From—	To—
Burrill, James, Jr	Federalist	Dec. 11, 1817	Dec. 25, 1820
Chafee, John Hubbard	Republican	Jan. 10, 1977	Feb. 22, 1977
Colt, LeBaron Bradford	do	Mar. 12, 1917	Aug. 18, 1924
Hebert, Felix	do	Jan. 11, 1930	Jan. 2, 1935
Hunter, William	Federalist	Dec. 13, 1816	Dec. 11, 1817
McGrath, James Howard	Democrat	Jan. 8, 1947	Aug. 23, 1949
Robbins, Asher	Whig	Dec. 11, 1826	Dec. 10, 1827

SOUTH CAROLINA

	Political affiliation	Served on Judiciary	
		From—	To—
Butler, Andrew Pickens	Democrat	Dec. 14, 1847	May 25, 1857
Hayne, Robert Young	do	Dec. 11, 1827	Dec. 13, 1832
Huger, Daniel Elliott	do	Dec. 11, 1843	Mar. 3, 1845
Johnston, Olin Dewitt Talmadge	do	Jan. 13, 1953	Apr. 18, 1965
Lumpkin, Alva Moore	do	July 31, 1941	Aug. 1, 1941
Preston, William Campbell	Calhoun Nullifier.	Dec. 17, 1833	Dec. 13, 1836
Smith, William	Democrat	Dec. 11, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823
Thurmond, Strom	Republican	Jan. 16, 1967	(1)

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[1] Now serving.

STATE REPRESENTATION ON THE COMMITTEE—Continued

SOUTH DAKOTA

	Political affiliation	Served on Judiciary	
		From—	To—
Abourezk, James	Democrat	Jan. 17, 1975	Jan. 2, 1979
Bushfield, Harlan John	Republican	Feb. 21, 1944	Jan. 10, 1945
Kittredge, Alfred Beard	do	Dec. 18, 1905	Mar. 3, 1909
Sterling, Thomas	do	Mar. 12, 1917	Mar. 3, 1952

TENNESSEE

Anderson, Alexander Outlaw	Democrat	Dec. 10, 1840	Mar. 3, 1841
Baker, Howard Henry, Jr	Republican	Sept. 12, 1968	Jan. 13, 1969
Grundy, Felix	Democrat	Dec. 6, 1831	Dec. 17, 1833
		Dec. 12, 1836	July 4, 1838
Jackson, Howell Edmunds	do	Mar. 13, 1885	Apr. 14, 1886
Kefauver, Estes	do	Aug. 30, 1949	Aug. 10, 1963
Sasser, James Ralph	do	Jan. 10, 1977	Feb. 11, 1977
Shields, John Knight	do	Mar. 15, 1913	Mar. 3, 1925

TEXAS

Blakley, Wm. Arvis	Democrat	Jan. 10, 1961	June 14, 1961
Chilton, Horace	do	May 10, 1897	Mar. 3, 1901
Coke, Richard	do	Mar. 13, 1885	Mar. 3, 1895
Connally, Thomas (Tom)	do	Jan. 6, 1936	Jan. 10, 1945
Culberson, Charles Allen	do	Dec. 18, 1901	Mar. 3, 1923
Daniel, Price	do	Jan. 11, 1955	Jan. 14, 1957

UTAH

Hatch, Orrin Grant	Republican	Feb. 22, 1977	[1]
King, William Henry	Democrat	Mar. 12, 1917	Apr. 18, 1921
		Mar. 9, 1925	Jan. 2, 1941
Murdock, Abe	do	Jan. 21, 1941	Jan. 2, 1947
Sutherland, George	Republican	Mar. 22, 1909	Mar. 3, 1917
Watkins, Arthur Vivian	do	Jan. 15, 1951	Jan. 2, 1959

VERMONT

Austin, Warren Robinson	Republican	Dec. 14, 1931	Feb. 21, 1944
Chase, Dudley	Democrat	Dec. 13, 1816	Nov. 3, 1817
Collamer, Jacob	Republican	Mar. 9, 1857	Dec. 21, 1859
Dillingham, William Paul	do	Dec. 18, 1905	July 12, 1923
Edmunds, George Franklin	do	Mar. 7, 1867	Nov. 1, 1891
Foot, Solomon	do	Dec. 8, 1864	Dec. 19, 1864
Leahy, Patrick J	Democrat	Jan. 23, 1979	[1]
Phelps, Samuel Shethar	Whig	June 13, 1848	Dec. 12, 1848
Poland, Luke Potter	Republican	Dec. 6, 1865	Mar. 3, 1867
Prentiss, Samuel	Fed. and Whig.	June 3, 1841	Apr. 11, 1842
Seymour, Horatio	Democrat	Dec. 9, 1823	Dec. 12, 1825
		Dec. 11, 1826	Dec. 9, 1829

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[1] Now serving.

STATE REPRESENTATION ON THE COMMITTEE—Continued

VIRGINIA

	Political affiliation	Served on Judiciary	
		From—	To—
Daniel, John Warwick	Democrat	Dec. 30, 1895	Dec. 13, 1897
Leigh, Benjamin Watkins	Whig	Dec. 11, 1834	July 4, 1836
Scott, William L	Republican	Jan. 23, 1975	Jan. 1, 1979

WASHINGTON

	Political affiliation	Served on Judiciary	
		From—	To—
Dill, Clarence Cleveland	Democrat	Apr. 22, 1929	Jan. 2, 1935
Magnuson, Warren Grant	do	Jan. 8, 1947	Jan. 13, 1953
Piles, Samuel Henry	Republican	Mar. 22, 1909	Mar. 3, 1911
Poindexter, Miles	do	Mar. 12, 1917	May 28, 1919
Turner, George	Fusionist	Dec. 18, 1901	Mar. 3, 1903

WEST VIRGINIA

	Political affiliation	Served on Judiciary	
		From—	To—
Byrd, Robert Caryle	Democrat	Jan. 14, 1969	(1)
Chilton, William Edwin	do	Apr. 28, 1911	Mar 3, 1917
Faulkner, Charles James	do	Dec. 13, 1897	Mar. 3, 1899
Goff, Guy Despard	Republican	Dec. 15, 1925	Apr. 22, 1929
Kilgore, Harley Martin	Democrat	Jan. 21, 1941	Feb. 28, 1956
Neely, Matthew Mansfield	do	Mar. 9, 1925	Mar. 3, 1929
		Dec. 14, 1931	Jan. 13, 1941
		Mar. 2, 1956	Jan. 18, 1958
Revercomb, Chapman	Republican	Jan. 14, 1943	Jan. 2, 1949

WISCONSIN

	Political affiliation	Served on Judiciary	
		From—	To—
Blaine, John James	Republican	Dec. 13, 1927	Mar. 3, 1933
Carpenter, Matthew Hale	do	Mar. 8, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875
		Mar. 19, 1879	Feb. 24, 1881
Howe, Timothy Otis	do	Mar. 9, 1875	Mar. 3, 1879
Spooner, John Coit	do	May 10, 1897	Dec. 18, 1901
		Dec. 15, 1904	May 1, 1907
Vilas, William Freeman	Democrat	Mar. 15, 1893	Mar. 3, 1897
Wiley, Alexander	Republican	Jan. 10, 1939	Jan. 2, 1963

WYOMING

	Political affiliation	Served on Judiciary	
		From—	To—
Clark, Clarence Don	Republican	Dec. 30, 1895	Mar. 3, 1917
O'Mahoney, Joseph Christopher	Democrat	Jan. 6, 1936	Jan. 8, 1947
		Jan. 11, 1955	Jan. 2, 1961
Simpson, Alan K	Republican	Jan. 23, 1979	(1)
Wallop, Malcolm	do	Feb. 22, 1977	Jan. 23, 1979

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[1] Now serving.

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMEN, SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

State	Congress	Session	Chairman	Date of birth	Date confirmed	Age
Vermont	14th		Chase, Dudley	Dec. 30, 1771	Dec. 13, 1816	44
Kentucky	15th	1st	Crittenden, John J	Sept. 10, 1787	Dec. 11, 1817	30
Rhode Island	15th	2d	Burrill, James, Jr	Apr. 25, 1772	Nov. 20, 1818	46
South Carolina	16th		Smith, William	1762	Dec. 16, 1819	57
	17th		do			
New York	18th		Van Buren, Martin	Dec. 5, 1782	Dec. 9, 1823	41
	19th		do			
	20th	1st	do			
Georgia	20th	2d	Berrien, John M	Aug. 23, 1781	Dec. 9, 1828	47
Kentucky	21st		Rowan, John	July 12, 1773	Dec. 9, 1829	56
New York	22d	1st	Marcy, William L	Dec. 12, 1786	Dec. 6, 1831	44
Pennsylvania	22d	2d	Wilkins, William	Dec. 20, 1779	Dec. 10, 1832	52
Delaware	23d		Clayton, John M	July 24, 1796	Dec. 16, 1833	37
	24th	1st	do			
Tennessee	24th	2d	Grundy, Felix	Sept. 11, 1777	Dec. 12, 1836	59
	25th	1st and 2d	do			
New Jersey	25th	3d	Wall, Garret D	Mar. 10, 1783	Dec. 6, 1838	55
	26th		do			
Georgia	27th		Berrien, John M	(1)	(1)	
	28th		do			
Arkansas	29th		Ashley, Chester	June 1, 1790	Mar. 10, 1845	54
	30th	1st	do			
South Carolina	30th	2d	Butler, Andrew P	Nov. 19, 1796	May 3, 1848	51
	31st		do			
	32d		do			
	33d		do			
	34th		do			
Delaware	35th		Bayard, James A., Jr	Nov. 15, 1799	Dec. 16, 1857	58
	36th	1st	do			
Illinois	36th	2d	Trumbull, Lyman	Oct. 12, 1813	Dec. 4, 1861	48
	37th		do			
	38th		do			
	39th		do			
	40th		do			
	41st		do			
	42d	1st and 2d	do			

See footnotes at end of table.

CHAIRMEN, SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY—Continued

State	Congress	Session	Chairman	Date of birth	Date confirmed	Age
Vermont	42d	3d	Edmunds, George F	Feb. 1, 1828	Dec. 6, 1872	44
	43d		do			
	44th		do			
	45th		do			
Ohio	46th		Thurman, Allen G	Nov. 13, 1813	Mar. 19, 1879	65
Vermont	46th	Special	Edmunds, George F	(2)	(2)	------
	47th		do			
	48th		do			
	49th		do			
	50th		do			
	51st		do			
Massachusetts	52d		Hoar, George F	Aug. 29, 1826	Dec. 17, 1891	65
Alabama	53d		Pugh, James L	Dec. 12, 1820	Mar. 15, 1893	72
Massachusetts	54th		Hoar, George F	(3)	(3)	------
	55th		do			
	56th		do			
	57th		do			
	58th	Special and 2d	do			
Connecticut	58th	3d	Platt, Orville H	July 19, 1827	Dec. 15, 1904	77
Wyoming	59th		Clark, Clarence D	Apr. 16, 1851	Dec. 18, 1905	54
	60th		do			
	61st		do			
	62d		do			
Texas	63d		Culberson, Charles A	June 10, 1855	Mar. 15, 1913	57
	64th		do			
	65th		do			
Minnesota	66th		Nelson, Knute	Feb. 2, 1843	May 28, 1919	76
	67th		do			
Connecticut	68th	1st	Brandegee, Frank B	July 8, 1864	Dec. 10, 1923	59
Iowa	68th	2d	Cummins, Albert B	Feb. 15, 1850	Dec. 3, 1924	74
	69th	1st	do			
Idaho	69th	2d	Borah, William E	June 29, 1865	(4)	------

Nebraska	70th		Norris, George W	July 11, 1861	Dec. 14, 1926	65
	71st		do			
	72d		do			
Arizona	73d		Ashurst, Henry F	Sept. 13, 1874	Mar. 9, 1933	58
	74th		do			
	75th		do			
	76th		do			
West Virginia	77th	1st	Neely, Matthew M	Nov. 9, 1874	Jan. 9, 1941[5]	66
Indiana	77th	1st	Van Nuys, Frederick	Apr. 16, 1874	Jan. 21, 1941	66
	78th	1st and 2d	do			
Nevada	78th	2d	McCarran, Pat	Aug. 8, 1876	Feb. 4, 1944	67
	79th		do			
Wisconsin	80th		Wiley, Alexander	May 26, 1884	Jan. 6, 1947	62
Nevada	81st		McCarran, Pat	(6)	(6)	------
	82d		do			
North Dakota	83d		Langer, William	Sept. 30, 1886	Jan. 13, 1953	66
West Virginia	84th		Kilgore, Harley M	Jan. 11, 1893	Jan. 11, 1955	62
Mississippi	84th		Eastland, James O	Nov. 28, 1904	Mar. 2, 1956	51
	85th		do			
	86th		do			
	87th		do			
	88th		do			
	89th		do			
	90th		do			
	91st		do			
	92d		do			
	93d		do			
	94th		do			
	95th		do			
Massachusetts	96th		Kennedy, Edward Moore	Feb. 22, 1932	Jan. 23, 1979	46
South Carolina	97th		Thurmond, Strom	Dec. 5, 1902	Jan. 5, 1981	78

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[1] See 20th Cong., 2d sess.

[2] See 42d Cong., 3d sess.

[3] See 52d Cong.

[4] Upon the demise of Mr. Cummins on July 30, 1926, Mr. Borah became the ranking member. However, he was at that time chairman of Foreign Relations Committee and was not officially declared the chairman of Judiciary.

[5] Jan. 9, 1941. On motion by Mr. Barkley, *Ordered*, That Mr. Neely be appointed chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. Senator Neely's resignation became effective midnight, Jan. 12, 1941, to become Governor of West Virginia. He was succeeded by Dr. Joseph Rosier.

[6] See 78th Cong., 2d sess.

ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

80TH CONGRESS

First session:
Convened January 3, 1947
Adjourned sine die December 19, 1947
Second session:
Convened January 6, 1948
Adjourned sine die December 31, 1948

Total number of bills and resolutions—		
Received		1, 547
Reported favorably		612
Postponed		297
Acted upon		909
Becoming law (public and private)		454
Public:		
1st	31	
2d	29	
Private:		
1st	106	
2d	288	
Reports requested from Government departments and agencies on legislation referred to the committee		1, 648
Number of hearing sessions conducted on legislation		138
Approximate number of witnesses (all hearings)		1, 012
Number of executive meetings of the full committee on legislation and nominations		68
Number of executive meetings of subcommittees on legislation		153
Number of meetings held by conferees		28
Number of printed reports on bills and resolutions		610
Number of documents, hearings, etc., printed		17
Percentage of legislation referred to the committee		33. 9
Number of bills	1, 547	
Percentage of House bills sent to Senate referred to committee		41. 9
Number of bills	551	
Percentage of Senate bills referred to committee		30. 6
Number of bills	996	

NOMINATIONS

Number of nominations referred to the committee	145
Reports of the Judiciary on Nominations:	
Number of nominations reported favorably	108
Number of nominations reported unfavorably	0
Number of nominations withdrawn	1
Number of nominations pending at close of—	
First session	4
Second session	32
Hearings of the Judiciary Committee on Nominations	94

(The above figures do not include routine unrecorded hearings.)

81st CONGRESS

First session:
Convened January 3, 1949
Adjourned sine die October 19, 1949
Second session:
Convened January 3, 1950
Adjourned sine die January 2, 1951

The workload of the Senate Judiciary Committee during the 2 sessions of the 81st Congress consisted of 40.9 percent of all Senate bills and resolutions introduced; 52.7 percent of all House bills and resolutions presented in the Senate; and 44.1 percent of all bills and resolutions irrespective of origin.

Not only has the Judiciary Committee received a far larger share of the Senate's total workload than any other standing committee of the Senate; it has also performed a larger share of all committee work than any other committee. Of 2,701 written reports filed in the Senate by all committees, the Judiciary Committee has filed 1,417, which represents 52.4 percent.

The total of reports filed to the Senate does not give the whole picture of committee activity, because committee consideration of many bills resulted in adverse action and indefinite postponement. Furthermore, the committee has handled and disposed of more than 4,716 individual immigration cases, involving suspension of deportation. Each immigration case is equivalent to a bill.

During both sessions of the 81st Congress, the Judiciary Committee had received 2,039 Senate bills and resolutions, and 959 House bills and resolutions, making a total of 2,998 bills and resolutions.

As of the close of the 81st Congress, the committee had disposed of 1,659 Senate bills and resolutions, and 917 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 2,576 bills and resolutions.

Of the bills thus disposed of 276 were general bills other than claims or immigration; 938 were private relief bills; 1,274 were private immigration bills; 31 were general claims bills; and 57 were general immigration bills.

Committee approval was granted to 647 Senate bills and resolutions and 783 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 1,430 bills and resolutions of both Houses. (It will be noted that written reports were filed by the committee with respect to all but 13 of the 1,430 bills and resolutions approved.)

Of the bills and resolutions acted upon favorably, 149 were general bills other than claims or immigration; 574 were private relief bills; 674 were private immigration bills; 20 were general claims bills; and 13 were general immigration bills.

Bills indefinitely postponed by the committee included 1,012 Senate bills and resolutions, 134 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 1,146 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of the bills thus acted upon unfavorably, 127 were general bills other than claims or immigration; 364 were private relief bills; 600 were private immigration bills; 44 were general immigration bills; and 11 were general claims bills.

Measures pending before the committee at the close of the 81st Congress included 380 Senate bills and resolutions, and 42 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 422 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of these bills, 102 are general bills other than immigration and claims, 96 are private relief bills, 209 are private immigration bills, 7 are general claims bills, and 8 are general immigration bills.

Committee action, in most cases, must await reports from interested departments and agencies in the executive branch. When the 81st Congress adjourned sine die, the number of bills and resolutions pending before the committee, with respect to which reports had been requested, but not received, was 225, of which 29 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 36 were private relief bills, and 160 were private immigration bills.

Thus it will be seen that out of the 2,998 bills and resolutions referred to the committee, the number of cases in which the committee has not acted but in which the committee either had received the reports or deemed reports unnecessary totaled only 197, of which 73 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 60 were private relief bills, 49 were private immigration bills, 7 were general claims bills and 8 were general immigration bills.

It will be noted the committee disposed of 917 House bills and resolutions, out of 959 such measures referred to it, leaving only 42 House bills and resolutions pending. This means the committee took action on 95.6 percent of all House measures received.

In compatison, out of 2,039 Senate bills and resolutions referred to it, the committee acted upon 1,659, leaving 380 Senate bills and resolutions pending. This means that although the committee had to "start from scratch" in all such cases, action was taken on 81.3 percent of all Senate measures received. (In this connection it should be noted the committee received 58 Senate bills and 5 House bills subsequent to the reconvening of the Congress on November 27, 1950.)

Suspensions of deportation by the Attorney General, under authority delegated by the Congress, are reported to the Congress in groups; but in the committee, each such individual case requires separate investigation, appraisal, and action. At the beginning of the 1st session of the 81st Congress, there were pending in the committee 1,501 cases of suspension of deportation, to which were added 6,037 additional cases submitted during the 81st Congress, making a total of 7,538 cases, of which 4,716 were approved, 59 were rejected, and 10 were withdrawn by the Attorney General, leaving 2,753 cases "in process."

During the 81st Congress, the committee received 264 executive nominations, of which 117 were Federal judges, 61 were U.S. district attorneys, 60 were U.S. marshals, 1 was Attorney General of the United States, 1 was Assistant Solicitor General, 5 were Assistant Attorneys General, 1 was Commissioner of Patents, 4 were members of the Displaced Persons Commission, 4 were members of the War Claims Commission, 5 were members of the Motor Carrier Claims Commission, and 5 were members of the Subversive Activities Control Board.

Nominations not acted upon totaled only 11, all of which were received in committee between November 2 and December 21, 1950.

During the 81st Congress, the committee and its subcommittees conducted 190 hearings, which involved 330 separate hearing sessions. The records of these hearings total 36,991 folios.

82D CONGRESS

First session:
Convened January 3, 1951
Adjourned sine die October 20, 1951
Second session:
Convened January 8, 1952
Adjourned sine die July 7, 1952

The workload of the Senate Judiciary Committee during the two sessions of the 82d Congress, as of July 7, 1952, comprised 47.1 percent of all Senate bills and resolutions introduced, 59.3 percent of all House bills and resolutions presented in the Senate, and 50.2 percent of all bills and resolutions irrespective of origin.

Not only has the Judiciary Committee received a far larger share of the Senate's total workload than any other standing committee of the Senate; it has also performed a larger share of all committee work than any other committee. Of 2,121 written reports filed in the Senate by all committees, the Judiciary Committee has filed 1,226, which represents 57.8 percent.

The total of reports filed to the Senate does not give the whole picture of committee activity, because committee consideration of many bills resulted in adverse action and indefinite postponement. Furthermore, the committee has handled and disposed of more than 7,145 individual immigration cases, involving suspension of deportation, and 2,216 cases involving adjustment of status under section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended. Each case is equivalent to a bill.

At the close of the 82d Congress, the Judiciary Committee had received 1,936 Senate bills and resolutions and 854 House bills and resolutions, making a total of 2,790 bills and resolutions.

As of the close of the 82d Congress, the committee had disposed of 1,185 Senate bills and resolutions and 722 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 1,907 bills and resolutions.

Of the bills thus disposed of 173 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 453 were private relief bills, 1,230 were private immigration bills, 18 were general claims bills, and 33 were general immigration bills.

Committee approval was granted to 598 Senate bills and resolutions and 632 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 1,230 bills and resolutions of both Houses. (It will be noted that written reports were filed by the committee with respect to all but 4 of the 1,230 bills and resolutions approved.)

Of the bills and resolutions acted upon favorably, 107 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 280 were private relief bills, 821 were private immigration bills, 11 were general claims bills, and 11 were general immigration bills.

Bills postponed indefinitely by the committee included 587 Senate bills and resolutions and 90 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 677 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of the bills thus acted upon unfavorably, 66 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 173 were private relief bills, 409 were private immigration bills, 7 were general claims bills, and 22 were general immigration bills.

Measures pending before the committee as of the close of the 82d Congress, included 751 Senate bills and resolutions and 132 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 883 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of these bills, 148 are general bills other than immigration and claims, 134 are private relief bills, 581 are private immigration bills, 15 are general claims bills, and 5 are general immigration bills.

Committee action, in most cases, must await reports from interested departments and agencies in the executive branch. As of July 7, 1952, the number of bills and resolutions pending before the committee, with respect to which reports have been requested, but not received, was 609, of which 60 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 49 were private relief bills, 491 were private immigration bills, 8 were general claims bills, and 1 was a general immigration bill.

Thus, it will be seen that out of the 2,790 bills and resolutions referred to the committee, the number of cases in which the committee has not acted but in which the committee either had received the reports or deemed reports unnecessary, totaled 274, of which 88 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 85 were private relief bills, 90 were private immigration bills, 7 were general claims bills, and 4 were general immigration bills.

It will be noted the committee has disposed of 722 House bills and resolutions out of 854 such measures referred to it, leaving only 132 House bills and resolutions pending at the close of the session. This means the committee took action on 84.5 percent of all House measures received.

In comparison, out of 1,936 Senate bills and resolutions referred to it, the committee acted upon 1,185, leaving 751 Senate bills and resolutions pending. This means that although the committee had to "start from scratch" in all such cases, action was taken on 63.3 percent of all Senate measures received.

Suspensions of deportation by the Attorney General, and adjustments of status under section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended, are, under authority delegated by the Congress, reported to the Congress in groups; but in the committee, each such individual case requires separate investigation, appraisal, and action. At the beginning of the 82d Congress, there were pending in the committee 2,761 cases of suspension of deportation, to which were added 10,529 additional cases submitted since the beginning of the Congress, making a total of 13,290 cases, of which 7,145 were approved, 2,568 were held for further consideration, and 81 were withdrawn by the Attorney General, leaving 3,496 cases "in process" as of the close of the 82d Congress.

At the beginning of the 82d Congress, there were pending 845 cases of adjustment of status under section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended, to which were added 2,448 additional cases submitted during this Congress, making a total of 3,293 cases, of which 2,216 were approved, 28 were withdrawn by the Attorney General, and 514 were held for further consideration, leaving 535 cases in process as of July 7, 1952.

Through July 7, 1952, at the close of the 82d Congress, the committee received 151 executive nominations, of which 41 were Federal judges, 52 were U.S. district attorneys, 40 were U.S. marshals, 1 was Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, 1 was Assistant Commissioner of Patents, 1 was Attorney General of the United States, 1 was Deputy Attorney General, 2 were Assistant Attorneys General, 2 were Examiners in Chief, Board of Appeals, U.S. Patent Office, and 10 were members of the Subversive Activities Control Board.

As of the close of the 82d Congress, nominations pending totaled eight, two of which were received in committee after July 3, 1952.

83d Congress

First session:
Convened January 3, 1953
Adjourned sine die August 3, 1953
Second session:
Convened January 6, 1954
Adjourned sine die December 2, 1954

The workload of the Senate Judiciary Committee during the 83d Congress, as of December 2, 1954, the date of sine die adjournment, comprised 47.6 percent of all Senate bills and resolutions introduced, 56.3 percent of all House bills and resolutions presented in the Senate, and 49.8 percent of all bills and resolutions irrespective of origin.

Not only has the Judiciary Committee received a far larger share of the Senate's total workload than any other standing committee of the Senate; it has also performed a larger share of all committee work than any other committee. Of 2,505 written reports filed on legislation in the Senate by all committees, the Judiciary Committee has filed 1,451, which represents 57.9 percent.

The total of reports filed to the Senate does not give the whole picture of committee activity, because committee consideration of many bills resulted in adverse action and indefinite postponement. Furthermore, the committee has handled and disposed of more than 11,425 individual immigration cases, involving suspension of deportation and 2,901 cases involving adjustment of status under the Displaced Persons Act, as amended. Each case is equivalent to a bill.

As of the close of the 83d Congress, the Judiciary Committee had received 2,155 Senate bills and resolutions and 845 House bills and resolutions, making a total of 3,000 bills and resolutions.

As of the close of the 83d Congress, the committee had disposed of 1,757 Senate bills and resolutions and 738 House bills and resolutions. or a total of 2,495 bills and resolutions, which includes 9 bills from which the committee was discharged.

Of the bills thus disposed of, 297 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 454 were private relief bills, 1,697 were private immigration bills, 28 were general claims bills, and 19 were general immigration bills.

Committee approval was granted to 819 Senate bills and resolutions and 638 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 1,457 bills and resolutions of both Houses. (It will be noted that written reports were filed by the committee with respect to all but 6 of the 1,457 bills and resolutions approved.)

Of the bills and resolutions acted upon favorably, 158 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 272 were private relief bills, 1,001 were private immigration bills, 17 were general claims bills, and 9 were general immigration bills.

Bills postponed indefinitely by the committee included 935 Senate bills and resolutions and 94 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 1,029 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of the bills thus acted upon unfavorably, 135 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 181 were private relief bills, 693 were private immigration bills, 11 were general claims bills, and 9 were general immigration bills.

Measures pending before the committee as of the close of the 83d Congress included 398 Senate bills and resolutions and 107 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 505 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of these bills, 111 are general bills other than immigration and claims, 107 are private relief bills, 261 are private immigration bills, 16 are general claims bills, and 10 are general immigration bills.

It will be noted the committee has disposed of 738 House bills and resolutions out of 845 such measures referred to it, leaving only 107 House bills and resolutions pending as of the close of the 83d Congress.

This means the committee took action on 87.3 percent of all House measures received.

In comparison, out of 2,155 Senate bills and resolutions referred to it, the committee acted upon 1,757, leaving 398 Senate bills and resolutions pending. This means that although the committee had to "start from scratch" by requesting departmental reports in most such cases, action was taken on 81.5 percent of all Senate measures received.

Suspensions of deportation by the Attorney General, and adjustments of status under section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended, are, under authority delegated by the Congress, reported to the Congress in groups; but in the committee, each such individual case requires separate investigation, appraisal, and action. At the beginning of the 83d Congress, there were pending in the committee 4,092 cases of suspension of deportations, to which were added 7,855 additional cases submitted since the beginning of the Congress, making a total of 11,947 cases, of which 9,949 were approved, 129 were withdrawn by the Attorney General, and 1,347 cases expired, leaving 522 cases "in process" as of the close of the 83d Congress.

At the beginning of the 83d Congress, there were pending 876 cases of adjustment of status under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, to which were added 2,507 additional cases submitted during this Congress, making a total of 3,383 cases, of which 2,697 were approved, and 9 were withdrawn by the Attorney General, and 195 were not approved, and 8 were held for further information, leaving 474 cases in process at the time of final adjournment.

Through December 2, 1954, the committee recieved 300 executive nominations, of which 1 was Chief Justice of the United States, 1 was Associate Justice, 79 were Federal judges, 96 were U.S. district attorneys, 80 were U.S. marshals, 3 were Assistant Commissioners of Patents, 1 was Attorney General of the United States, 2 were Deputy Attorneys General, 11 were Assistant Attorneys General, 3 were Examiners in Chief, Board of Appeals, U.S. Patent Office, 4 were members of the Subversive Activities Control Board, 2 were Solicitor General, 1 was Commissioner of Immigration, 1 was Commissioner of Patents, 9 were members of the Parole Board, 3 were members, War Claims Commission, and 3 were members, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

As of December 2, 1954, nominations pending totaled four.

84TH CONGRESS

First session:
  Convened January 5, 1955
  Adjourned sine die August 2, 1955
Second session:
  Convened January 3, 1956
  Adjourned sine die July 27, 1956

The workload of the Senate Judiciary Committee during the two sessions of the 84th Congress, as of July 27, 1956, comprised 40.68 percent of all Senate bills and resolutions introduced, 50.92 percent of all House bills and resolutions presented in the Senate, and 43.33 percent of all bills and resolutions irrespective of origin.

Not only has the Judiciary Committee received a far larger share of the Senate's total workload than any other standing committee of the Senate, it has also performed a larger share of all committee work than any other committee. Of 2,825 written reports filed on legislation in the Senate by all committees, the Judiciary Committee has filed 1,422, which represents 50.3 percent.

The total of reports filed with the Senate does not give the whole picture of committee activity, because committee consideration of many bills resulted in adverse action and indefinite postponement. Furthermore, the committee has handled and disposed of more than 1,601 individual immigration cases, involving suspension of deportation, 833 cases involving adjustment of status under the Displaced Persons Act, and 3,165 cases involving adjustment of status under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act, as amended. Each case is equivalent to a bill.

As of July 27, 1956, the Judiciary Committee had received 2,006 Senate bills and resolutions and 877 House bills and resolutions, making a total of 2,883 bills and resolutions.

As of July 27, 1956, the committee had disposed of 1,383 Senate bills and resolutions and 786 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 2,169 bills and resolutions, which includes 9 bills from which the committee was discharged.

Of the bills thus disposed of, 212 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 490 were private relief bills, 1,450 were private immigration bills, 13 were general claims bills, and 4 were general immigration bills.

Committee approval was granted to 767 Senate bills and resolutions and 678 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 1,445 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

It will be noted that written reports were filed by the committee with respect to all but 23 of the 1,445 bills and resolutions approved.

Of the bills and resolutions acted upon favorably, 139 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 270 were private relief bills, 1,025 were private immigration bills, 9 were general claims bills, and 2 were general immigration bills.

Bills postponed indefinitely by the committee included 608 Senate bills and resolutions and 107 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 715 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of the bills thus acted upon unfavorably, 69 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 215 were private relief bills, 425 were private immigration bills, 4 were general claims bills, and 2 were general immigration bills.

Measures pending before the committee as of July 27, 1956, included 623 Senate bills and resolutions and 91 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 714 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of these bills 270 are general bills other than immigration and claims, 150 are private relief bills, 264 are private immigration bills, 6 are general claims bills, and 24 are general immigration bills.

It will be noted the committee has disposed of 786 House bills and resolutions out of 877 such measures referred to it, leaving 91 House bills and resolutions pending as of July 27, 1956.

This means the committee took action on 89.6 percent of all House measures received.

In comparison, out of 2,006 Senate bills and resolutions referred to it, the committee acted upon 1,383, leaving 623 Senate bills and resolutions pending. This means that although the committee had to "start from scratch" by requesting departmental reports in most such cases, action was taken on 68.9 percent of all Senate measures received.

Suspensions of deportation by the Attorney General, adjustments of status under section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended, and under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act, under authority delegated by the Congress, are reported to the Congress in groups; but in the committee, each such individual case requires separate investigation, appraisal, and action. At the beginning of the 84th Congress, there were pending in the committee 537 cases of suspension of deportation, to which were added 2,029 additional cases submitted since the beginning of the Congress, making a total of 2,566 cases, of which 1,550 were approved, 12 were withdrawn by the Attorney General, and 39 cases were not approved, leaving 965 cases "in process" as of the close of the 84th Congress.

At the beginning of the 84th Congress, there were pending 474 cases of adjustment of status under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, to which were added 407 additional cases submitted during the Congress, making a total of 881 cases, of which 766 were approved, 3 were withdrawn by the Attorney General, 10 were held for further information, and 54 were not approved, leaving 48 cases in process as of July 27, 1956.

At the beginning of the 84th Congress, there were pending 41 cases of adjustment of status under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act, as amended, to which were added 4,767 additional cases submitted during the Congress, making a total of 4,808 cases, of which 2,740 were approved, and 34 were withdrawn by the Attorney General, 360 were not approved, and 31 were held for further information, leaving 1,643 cases in process as of the close of the 84th Congress.

During the 84th Congress, the committee received 111 executive nominations, of which 1 was Associate Justice of the United States, 60 were Federal judges, 3 were Assistant Attorneys General, 15 were U.S. attorneys, 21 were U.S. marshals, 1 was First Assistant Commissioner of Patents, 1 was Examiner in Chief, Patent Office, 4 were members of the Subversive Activities Control Board, and 5 were members of the Parole Board.

As of July 27, 1956, nominations pending totaled 6.

85TH CONGRESS

First session:
Convened January 5, 1957
Adjourned sine die August 30, 1957
Second session:
Convened January 7, 1958
Adjourned sine die August 24, 1958

The workload of the Senate Judiciary Committee during the two sessions of the 85th Congress comprised 40.25 percent of all Senate bills and resolutions introduced, 46.07 percent of all House bills and resolutions presented in the Senate, and 41.55 percent of all bills and resolutions irrespective of origin.

Not only has the Judiciary Committee received a far larger share of the Senate's total workload than any other standing committee of the Senate, but it has also performed a larger share of all committee work than any other committee. Of 2,498 written reports filed on legislation in the Senate by all committees, the Judiciary Committee has filed 1,195, which represents 47.84 percent.

The total of reports filed with the Senate does not give the whole picture of committee activity, because committee consideration of many bills resulted in adverse action and indefinite postponement.

Furthermore, the committee has handled and disposed of more than 1,815 individual immigration cases involving suspension of deportation, 92 cases involving adjustment of status under the Displaced Persons Act, and 1,869 cases involving adjustment of status under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act, as amended. Each case is equivalent to a bill.

In addition, there are numerous instances under the immigration laws where the Attorney General is granted discretionary authority to waive certain provisions of the law, but in such cases he is required to submit detailed reports to the Congress of his action. During the 85th Congress, there were submitted 3,857 cases under sections 212(d)(6) and 212(a)(28)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 6 of Public Law 316, 85th Congress. All reports of the orders issued by the Attorney General must be carefully checked to see that the discretionary action is being exercised in conformity with the intent of the Congress.

During the 85th Congress, the Judiciary Committee received 1,990 Senate bills and resolutions and 656 House bills and resolutions, making a total of 2,646 bills and resolutions.

The committee disposed of 1,362 Senate bills and resolutions and 620 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 1,982 bills and resolutions, which included 13 bills from which the committee was discharged.

Of the bills thus disposed of, 182 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 624 were private relief bills, 1,147 were private immigration bills, 22 were general claims bills, and 7 were general immigration bills.

Committee approval was granted to 712 Senate bills and resolutions and 503 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 1,215 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

It will be noted that written reports were filed by the committee with respect to all but 20 of the 1,215 bills and resolutions approved.

Of the bills and resolutions acted upon favorably, 141 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 395 were private relief bills, 660 were private immigration bills, 12 were general claims bills, and 7 were general immigration bills.

Bills postponed indefinitely by the committee included 646 Senate bills and resolutions and 108 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 754 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of the bills thus acted upon unfavorably, 34 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 224 were private relief bills, 486 were private immigration bills, and 10 were general claims bills.

Measures pending before the committee at the termination of the 85th Congress included 628 Senate bills and resolution and 36 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 664 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of these bills 259 were general bills other than immigration and claims, 156 were private relief bills, 203 were private immigration bills, 10 were general claims bills, and 36 were general immigration bills.

It will be noted the committee has disposed of 620 House bills and resolutions out of 656 such measures referred to it, leaving 36 House bills and resolutions pending at the termination of the 85th Congress. Of this total of 36 pending measures, 11 were private claims, 6 were private immigration, 1 was a general claim, 1 was a general immigration, and 17 were general legislation.

This means the committee took action on 94.51 percent of all House measures received.

In comparison, out of 1,990 Senate bills and resolutions referred to it, the committee acted upon 1,362 leaving 628 Senate bills and resolutions pending at the termination of the 85th Congress. Of the 628 measures not acted on, 145 were private claims, 197 were private immigration, 9 were general claims, 35 were general immigration, and 242 were general legislation.

Action was taken on 68.44 percent of all Senate measures received.

Suspensions of deportation by the Attorney General, adjustments of status under section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended, and under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act, under authority delegated by the Congress, are reported to the Congress in groups; but in the committee, each such individual case requires separate investigation, appraisal, and action. At the beginning of the 85th Congress, there were pending in the committee 965 cases of suspension of deportation, to which were added 1,657 additional cases submitted since the beginning of the Congress, making a total of 2,622 cases, of which 1,771 were approved, 21 were withdrawn by the Attorney General, 5 were not approved, and 18 were held for further investigation, leaving 807 cases "in process" as of the close of the 85th Congress.

At the beginning of the 85th Congress, there were pending in the committee 48 cases of adjustment of status under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, to which were added 54 additional cases submitted during the Congress, making a total of 102 cases, of which 79 were approved, 6 were withdrawn by the Attorney General, and 7 were held for further information, leaving 10 cases "in process" as of the close of the 85th Congress.

At the beginning of the 85th Congress, there were pending in the committee 1,643 cases of adjustment of status under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act, as amended, to which were added 268 additional cases submitted during the Congress, making a total of 1,911 cases, of which 1,513 were approved, and 6 were withdrawn by the Attorney General, 312 were not approved and 38 were held for further information, leaving 42 cases "in process" as of the close of the 85th Congress.

During the 85th Congress, the committee received 247 executive nominations, of which 2 were Associate Justices of the United States, 50 were Federal judges, 1 was Attorney General, 1 was Deputy Attorney General, 1 was Solicitor General of the United States, 4 were Assistant Attorneys General, 88 were U.S. attorneys, 81 were U.S. marshals, 1 was Assistant Commissioner of Patents, 2 were Examiner in Chief, Patent Office, 3 were members of the Subversive Activities Control Board, 5 were members of the Parole Board, 6 were members, Commission on Civil Rights, 1 was staff director, Commission on Civil Rights, and 1 was Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

At the termination of the 85th Congress, nominations pending totaled 10.

86TH CONGRESS

First session:
    Convened January 7, 1959
    Adjourned sine die September 15, 1959
Second session:
    Convened January 6, 1960
    Adjourned sine die September 1, 1960

The workload of the Senate Judiciary Committee during the 86th Congress comprised 45.88 percent of all Senate bills and resolutions introduced, 42.81 percent of all House bills and resolutions presented in the Senate, and 36.50 percent of all bills and resolutions irrespective of origin.

Of 1,946 written reports filed on legislation in the Senate by all committees, the Judiciary Committee has filed 779, which represents 40.03 percent.

The total of reports filed with the Senate does not give the whole picture of committee activity, because committee consideration of many bills resulted in adverse action and indefinite postponement.

Furthermore, during the 86th Congress the committee has handled and disposed of more than 900 individual immigration cases, involving suspension of deportation, 23 cases involving adjustment of status under the Displaced Persons Act, and 88 cases involving adjustment of status under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act, as amended. Each case is equivalent to a bill.

In addition, there are numerous instances under the immigration laws where the Attorney General is granted discretionary authority to waive certain provisions of the law, but in such cases he is required to submit detailed reports to the Congress of his action. During the 86th Congress, there were submitted 7,548 cases under sections 212(d)(6) and 212(a)(28)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 6 of Public Law 316, 85th Congress. All reports of the orders issued by the Attorney General must be carefully checked to see that the discretionary action is being exercised in conformity with the intent of the Congress.

During the 86th Congress, the Judiciary Committee received 1,625 Senate bills and resolutions and 512 House bills and resolutions, making a total of 2,137 bills and resolutions.

The committee disposed of 826 Senate bills and resolutions and 431 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 1,257 bills and resolutions, which included 10 bills from which the committee was discharged.

Of the bills thus disposed of, 177 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 437 were private relief bills, 630 were private immigration bills, 9 were general claim bills, and 4 were general immigration bills.

Committee approval was granted to 458 Senate bills and resolutions and 360 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 818 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

It will be noted that written reports were filed by the committee with respect to all but 39 of the 818 bills and resolutions approved.

Of the bills and resolutions acted upon favorably, 139 were general bill other than claims or immigration, 260 were private relief bills, 406 were private immigration bills, 9 were general claim bills, and 4 were general immigration bills.

Bills postponed indefinitely by the committee included 364 Senate bills and resolutions and 65 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 429 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of the bills thus acted upon unfavorably, 33 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 172 were private relief bills, and 224 were private immigration bills.

Measures pending before the committee at the termination of the 86th Congress included 799 Senate bills and resolutions and 81 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 880 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of these bills, 345 were general bills other than immigration and claims, 178 were private relief bills, 310 were private immigration bills, 12 were general claims bills, and 35 were general immigration bills.

It will be noted the committee has disposed of 431 House bills and resolutions out of 512 such measures referred to it, leaving 81 House bills and resolutions pending at the termination of the 86th Congress. Of this total of 81 pending measures, 41 were private claims, 8 were private immigration, 5 were general claims, 23 were general legislation, and 4 were general immigration.

This means the committee took action on 84.18 percent of all House measures received.

In comparison, out of 1,625 Senate bills and resolutions referred to it, the committee acted upon 826, leaving 799 Senate bills and resolutions pending at the termination of the 86th Congress. Of the 799 measures not acted on, 137 were private claims, 302 were private immigration, 7 were general claim, 31 were general immigration, and 322 were general legislation.

Action was taken on 50.08 percent of all Senate measures received.

Suspensions of deportation by the Attorney General, adjustments of status under section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended, and under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act, under authority delegated by the Congress, are reported to the Congress in groups; but in the committee, each such individual case requires separate investigation, appraisal, and action. At the beginning of the 86th Congress, there were pending in the committee 807 cases of suspension of deportation, to which were added 369 additional cases submitted since the beginning of the Congress, making a total of 1,176 cases, of which 987 were approved, 102 were withdrawn by the Attorney General, 4 were not approved, and 2 were advanced to a prior resolution, leaving 81 cases "in process" as of the close of 86th Congress.

At the beginning of the 86th Congress, there were pending in the committee 10 cases of adjustment of status under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, to which were added 13 additional cases submitted during the Congress, making a total of 23 cases, of which 12 were approved, and 11 were not approved, leaving no cases "in process" as of the close of the 86th Congress.

At the beginning of the 86th Congress, there were pending in the committee 42 cases of adjustment of status under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act, as amended, to which were added 46 additional cases submitted during the 86th Congress, making a total of 88 cases, of which 53 were approved, and 1 was withdrawn by the Attorney General, 20 were not approved, and 12 were held for further information, leaving 2 cases "in process" as of the close of the 86th Congress.

During the 86th Congress, the committee received 134 executive nominations, of which 1 was Associate Justice of the United States, 55 were Federal judges (12 circuit, 40 district, 2 Customs and Patent Appeals, and 1 for Court of Claims), 4 were Assistant Attorneys General, 33 were U.S. attorneys, 23 were U.S. marshals, 6 were Examiners in Chief, Patent Office, 4 were members of the Subversive Activities Control Board, 5 were members of the Parole Board, 2 were members, Commission on Civil Rights, and 1 was member, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

At the termination of the 86th Congress, nominations pending numbered 13.

87TH CONGRESS

First session:
Convened January 3, 1961
Adjourned sine die September 27, 1961
Second session:
Convened January 10, 1962
Adjourned sine die October 13, 1962

The workload of the Senate Judiciary Committee during the 87th Congress comprised 37.63 percent of all Senate bills and resolutions introduced, 39.87 percent of all House bills and resolutions presented in the Senate, and 40.10 percent of all bills and resolutions irrespective of origin.

Of 2,290 written reports filed on legislation in the Senate by all committees, the Judiciary Committee has filed 1,001 which represents 43.71 percent.

The total of reports filed with the Senate does not give the whole picture of committee activity, because committee consideration of many bills resulted in adverse action and indefinite postponement.

Furthrmore, during the 87th Congress the committee has handled and disposed of more than 220 individual immigration cases, involving suspension of deportation, adjustment of status under the Displaced Persons Act, and adjustment of status under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act, as amended. Each case is equivalent to a bill.

In addition, there are numerous instances under the immigration laws where the Attorney General is granted discretionary authority to waive certain provisions of the law, but in such cases he is required to submit detailed reports to the Congress of his action. During the 87th Congress, there were submitted 12,028 cases under sections 212(d)(6) and 212(a)(28)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 6 of Public Law 316, 85th Congress. In addition, under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1960 (Public Law 86–648), the Attorney General is authorized to parole into the United States certain alien refugee-escapees who are under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In each case in which parole is authorized, a report must be submitted to the Congress. During the 87th Congress, 10,073 such reports were submitted. All reports of the orders issued by the Attorney General must be carefully checked to see that the discretionary action is being exercised in conformity with the intent of the Congress.

During the 87th Congress, the Judiciary Committee received 1,718 Senate bills and resolutions, and 685 House bills and resolutions, making a total of 2,403 bills and resolutions.

The committee disposed of 919 Senate bills and resolutions, and 592 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 1,511 bills and resolutions, which included 5 bills from which the committee was discharged.

Of the bills this disposed of, 271 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 359 were private relief bills, 857 were private immigration bills, 14 were general claims bills, and 10 were general immigration bills.

Committee approval was granted to 513 Senate bills and resolutions, and 526 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 1,039 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

It will be noted that written reports were filed by the committee with respect to all but 38 of the 1,039 bills and resolutions approved.

Of the bills and resolutions acted upon favorably, 189 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 244 were private relief bills, 595 were private immigration bills, 9 were general claims bills, and 2 were general immigration bills.

Bills postponed indefinitely by the committee included 404 Senate bills and resolutions, 63 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 467 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of the bills thus acted upon unfavorably, 90 were general bills other than private claims or private immigration, 115 were private relief bills, and 262 were private immigration bills.

Measures pending before the committee at the termination of the 87th Congress included: 799 Senate bills and resolutions, and 93 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 892 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of these bills, 313 were general bills, 200 were private relief bills, 355 were private immigration bills, 8 were general claims bills, and 16 were general immigration bills.

It will be noted the committee has disposed of 592 House bills and resolutions, out of 685 such measures referred to it, leaving 93 House bills and resolutions pending at the termination of the 87th Congress. Of this total of 93 pending measures, 43 were private claims, 26 were private immigration, 4 were general claims, 19 were general legislation, and 1 was general immigration.

This means the committee took action on 86.42 percent of all House measures received.

In comparison, out of 1,718 Senate bills and resolutions referred to it, the committee acted upon 919 leaving 799 Senate bills and resolutions pending at the termination of the 87th Congress. Of the 799 measures not acted on, 157 were private claims, 329 were private immigration, 4 were general claims, 15 were general immigration, and 294 were general legislation.

Action was taken on 53.49 percent of all Senate measures received.

Suspensions of deportation by the Attorney General, adjustments of status under section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended, and under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act, under authority delegated by the Congress, are reported to the Congress in groups; but in the committee, each such individual case requires separate investigation, appraisal, and action. At the beginning of the 87th Congress, there were pending in the committee 83 cases of suspension of deportation, to which were added 206 additional cases submitted since the beginning of the Congress, making a total of 289 cases, of which 211 were approved, 2 were withdrawn by the Attorney General, 2 were not approved, and 2 were advanced to a prior resolution, leaving 72 cases "in process" as of the close of 87th Congress.

At the beginning of the 87th Congress, there were pending in the committee 4 cases of adjustment of status under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, of which 4 were approved, leaving no cases "in process" as of the close of the 87th Congress.

At the beginning of the 87th Congress, there were pending in the committee 2 cases of adjustment of status under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act, as amended, to which were added 17 additional cases submitted during the 87th Congress, making a total of 19 cases, of which 15 were approved, and 1 was held for further information, 3 were not approved, leaving no cases "in process" as of the close of the 87th Congress.

During the 87th Congress, the committee received 325 executive nominations, of which 1 was Attorney General, 2 were Associate Justices of the United States, 2 were Deputy Attorneys General, 116 were Federal judges (18 circuit, 96 district, 1 Customs and Patent Appeals, and 1 for Court of Claims), 1 was Solicitor General, 9 were Assistant Attorneys General, 90 were U.S. attorneys, 91 were U.S. Marshals, 1 was Commissioner of Patents, 3 were Assistant Commissioners of Patents, 2 were Examiner in Chief, Patent Office, 1 was Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization, 3 were members, Commission on Civil Rights, and 3 were members, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

At the termination of the 87th Congress, nominations pending numbered 4.

88TH CONGRESS

First session:
Convened January 9, 1963
Adjourned sine die December 30, 1963
Second session:
Convened January 7, 1964
Adjourned sine die October 3, 1964

The workload of the Senate Judiciary Committee during the 88th Congress comprised 38.18 percent of all Senate bills and resolutions introduced, 42.68 percent of all House bills and resolutions presented in the Senate, and 39.14 percent of all bills and resolutions irrespective of origin.

Of 1,911 written reports filed on legislation in the Senate by all committees, the Judiciary Committee has filed 585 which represents 30.61 percent.

The total of reports filed with the Senate does not give the whole picture of committee activity, because committee consideration of many bills resulted in adverse action and indefinite postponement.

Furthermore, during the 88th Congress the committee has handled and disposed of 1,056 individual immigration cases involving adjustment of status under the suspension of deportation procedure and adjustment of status under section 13(c) of Public Law 85–316. Each case is equivalent to a private bill.

In addition, there are numerous instances under the immigration laws where the Attorney General is granted discretionary authority to waive certain provisions of the law, but in such cases he is required to submit detailed reports to the Congress of his action. During the 88th Congress, there were submitted 7,849 cases under sections 212(d)(6) and 212(a)(28)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In addition, under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1960 (Public Law 86–648), the Attorney General is authorized to parole into the United States certain alien refugee-escapees who are under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In each case in which parole is authorized, a report must be submitted to the Congress. During the 88th Congress, 6,411 such reports were submitted. All reports of the orders issued by the Attorney General must be carefully checked to see that the discretionary action is being exercised in conformity with the intent of the Congress.

In addition, section 3 of the act of October 24, 1962 (Public Law 87–885), added a new requirement that the Attorney General shall forward to Congress a complete report in each case in which a petition for first preference status is approved. In the 88th Congress, there were referred to the committee 8,836 such reports which must be carefully checked by the committee.

During the 88th Congress, the Judiciary Committee received 1,503 Senate bills and resolutions, and 458 House bills and resolutions, making a total of 1,961 bills and resolutions.

The committee disposed of 550 Senate bills and resolutions, and 363 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 913 bills and resolutions, which included 6 bills from which the committee was discharged.

Of the bills thus disposed of, 155 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 291 were private relief bills, 460 were private immigrations, and 7 were general claims bills.

Committee approval was granted to 304 Senate bills and resolutions, and 319 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 623 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

It will be noted that written reports were filed by the committee with respect to all but 38 of the 623 bills and resolutions approved.

Of the bills and resolutions acted upon favorably, 127 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 183 were private relief bills, 306 were private immigration bills, and 7 were general claims bills.

Bills postponed indefinitely by the committee included 244 Senate bills and resolutions, and 40 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 284 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of the bills thus acted upon unfavorably, 23 were general bills other than private claims or private immigration, 107 were private relief bills, and 154 were private immigration bills.

Measures pending before the committee at the termination of the 88th Congress included 953 Senate bills and resolutions, and 95 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 1,048 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of these bills, 279 were general bills, 196 were private relief bills, 543 were private immigration bills, 8 were general claims bills, and 22 were general immigration bills.

It will be noted the committee has disposed of 363 House bills and resolutions out of 458 such measures referred to it, leaving 95 House bills and resolutions pending at the termination of the 88th Congress. Of this total of 95 pending measures, 36 were private claims, 41 were private immigration, 2 were general claims, 15 were general legislation, and 1 was general immigration.

This means the committee took action on 79.26 percent of all House measures received.

In comparison, out of 1,503 Senate bills and resolutions referred to it, the committee acted upon 550, leaving 953 Senate bills and resolutions pending at the termination of the 88th Congress. Of the 953 measures not acted on, 160 were private claims, 502 were private immigration, 6 were general claims, 21 were general immigration, and 264 were general legislation.

Action was taken on 36.59 percent of all Senate measures received.

Suspensions of deportation by the Attorney General and adjustments of status under section 13(c) of Public Law 85–316, under authority delegated by the Congress, are reported to the Congress in groups; but in the committee, each such individual case requires separate investigation, appraisal, and action. At the beginning of the 88th Congress, there were pending in the committee 37 cases of suspension of deportation, to which were added 1,891 additional cases submitted since the beginning of the Congress, making a total of 1,928 cases, of which 968 were approved, 12 were withdrawn by the Attorney General, and 10 were not approved, leaving 938 cases "in process" as of the close of 88th Congress.

At the beginning of the 88th Congress, there were pending in the committee 38 cases of adjustment of status under section 13(c) of the act of September 11, 1957 (Public Law 85–316), to which were added 53 additional cases submitted during the 88th Congress, making a total of 91 cases, of which 66 were approved, leaving 25 cases "in process" as of the close of the 88th Congress.

During the 88th Congress, the committee received 78 executive nominations, of which 38 were Federal judges (7 circuit, 27 district, 2 Court of Claims, and 2 Customs Court), 2 were Assistant Attorneys General, 12 were U.S. attorneys, 11 were U.S. marshals, 1 was Commissioner of Patents, 1 was Examiner in Chief, Patent Office, 3 were members of the Subversive Activities Control Board, 5 were members of the Board of Parole, 2 were members of the Commission on Civil Rights, and 3 were members of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

At the termination of the 88th Congress, one nomination was pending and one was withdrawn by the President.

89TH CONGRESS

First session:
Convened January 4, 1965
Adjourned sine die October 23, 1965
Second session:
Convened January 10, 1966
Adjourned sine die October 22, 1966

The workload of the Senate Judiciary Committee during the 89th Congress comprised 59.08 percent of all Senate bills and resolutions introduced, 71.01 percent of all House bills and resolutions presented in the Senate, and 61.24 percent of all bills and resolutions irrespective of origin.

Of 1,917 written reports filed on legislation in the Senate by all committees, the Judiciary Committee has filed 792 which represents 41.31 percent.

The total of reports filed with the Senate does not give the whole picture of committee activity, because committee consideration of many bills resulted in adverse action and indefinite postponement.

Furthermore, during the 89th Congress the committee has handled and disposed of 1,835 individual immigration cases involving adjustment of status under the suspension of deportation procedure and 90 cases involving adjustment of status under section 13(c) of Public Law 85-316. Each case is equivalent to a private bill.

In addition, there are numerous instances under the immigration laws where the Attorney General is granted discretionary authority to waive certain provisions of the law, but in such cases he is required to submit detailed reports to the Congress of his action. During the 89th Congress, there were submitted 9,368 cases under sections 212(d)(6) and 212(a)(28)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In addition, under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1960 (Public Law 86-648), the Attorney General was authorized to parole into the United States certain alien refugee-escapees who were under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In each case in which parole is authorized, a report must be submitted to the Congress. During the 89th Congress, 4,859 such reports were submitted. All reports of the orders issued by the Attorney General were carefully checked to see that the discretionary action was being exercised in conformity with the intent of the Congress.

This authority of the Attorney General to parole refugee-escapees who were under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was repealed on December 1, 1965, by enactment of Public Law 89-236. Any remaining applications were converted under the provisions of section 203(a)(7) of Public Law 89-236. Under that section, conditional entries may be made available in a number not to exceed 6 percent of the total number of authorized visas to certain refugee-escapees. A report of each conditional entry granted must be submitted to the Congress. A total of 3,191 such reports were submitted during the second session of the 89th Congress, which was the first year of operation.

Section 3 of the act of October 24, 1962 (Public Law 87–885), added a new requirement that the Attorney General forward to the Congress a complete report in each case in which a petition for first preference status was approved. During the first session of the 89th Congress, there were referred to the committee 6,307 such reports. Under the provisions of section 204(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by the Act of October 3, 1965 (Public Law 89–236), the Attorney General is required to submit reports in each case in which petitions for preferences are approved under section 203(a)(3) or 203(a)(6) of that act. During the second session of the 89th Congress, 12,570 such reports were submitted. Each such case must be reviewed by the subcommittee and charts of occupational guidelines prepared and indexed for study.

During the 89th Congress, the Judiciary Committee received 1,822 Senate bills and resolutions, and 485 House bills and resolutions, making a total of 2,307 bills and resolutions.

The committee disposed of 864 Senate bills and resolutions, and 401 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 1,265 bills and resolutions, which included 8 bills from which the committee was discharged.

Of the bills thus disposed of 203 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 331 were private relief bills, 720 were private immigration, 6 were general claim bills, and 5 were general immigration bills.

Committee approval was granted to 458 Senate bills and resolutions, and 364 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 822 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

It will be noted that written reports were filed by the committee with respect to all but 30 of the 822 bills and resolutions approved.

Of the bills and resolutions acted upon favorably 162 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 239 were private relief bills, 412 were private immigration bills, and 6 were general claim bills, 3 were general immigration bills.

Bills postponed indefinitely by the committee included 402 Senate bills and resolutions, and 33 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 435 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of the bills thus acted upon unfavorably, 37 were general bills other than private claims or private immigration, 89 were private relief bills, and 308 were private immigration bills, and 1 was a general immigration bill.

Measures pending before the committee at the termination of the 89th Congress included 958 Senate bills and resolutions, and 84 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 1,042 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of these bills 276 were general bills, 204 were private relief bills, 537 were private immigration bills, 3 were general claims bills, and 22 were general immigration bills.

It will be noted the committee has disposed of 401 House bills and resolutions, out of 485 such measures referred to it, leaving 84 House bills and resolutions pending at the termination of the 89th Congress. Of this total of 84 pending measures, 48 were private claims; 19 were private immigration; 15 were general legislation; and 2 were general immigration.

This means the committee took action on 82.68 percent of all House measures received.

In comparison, out of 1,822 Senate bills and resolutions referred to it, the committee acted upon 864 leaving 958 Senate bills and resolutions pending at the termination of the 89th Congress. Of the 958 measures not acted on, 156 were private claims; 518 were private immigration; three were general claims; 20 were general immigration and 261 were general legislation.

Action was taken on 47.42 percent of all Senate measures received.

Suspensions of deportation by the Attorney General and adjustments of status under section 13(c) of Public Law 85–316, under authority delegated by the Congress, are reported to the Congress in groups; but in the committee each such individual case requires separate investigation, appraisal, and action. At the beginning of the 89th Congress, there were pending in the committee 938 cases of suspension of deportation, to which were added 1,374 additional cases submitted since the beginning of the Congress, making a total of 2,312 cases, of which 1,711 were approved, 11 were withdrawn by the Attorney General, 113 were not approved, leaving 477 cases "in process" as of the close of the 89th Congress.

At the beginning of the 89th Congress, there were pending in the committee 25 cases of adjustment of status under section 13(c) of the act of September 11, 1957 (Public Law 85–316), to which were added 81 additional cases submitted during the 89th Congress, making a total of 106 cases, of which 89 were approved, one was withdrawn, leaving 16 cases "in process" as of the close of the 89th Congress.

During the 89th Congress, the committee received 275 executive nominations, of which 95 were Federal judges (25 circuit; 66 district; two Court of Claims; two Customs Court) one was Attorney General; one was Associate Justice, U.S. Supreme Court, one was Solicitor General, one was Deputy Attorney General, seven were Asssistant Attorneys General, 80 were U.S. attorneys, 76 were U.S. Marshals, two were Assistant Commissioners, Patent Office, two were Examiners-in-Chief, Patent Office, three were members, Subversive Activities Control Board, two were members, Board of Parole, one was Director, Commission on Civil Rights, and three were members, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

At the termination of the 89th Congress, one nomination was pending and one was reported to the Senate and subsequently recommitted to the committee.

90TH CONGRESS

First session:
    Convened January 10, 1967
    Adjourned Sine Die December 15, 1967
Second session:
    Convened January 15, 1968
    Adjourned Sine Die October 14, 1968

The workload of the Senate Judiciary Committee during the 90th Congress comprised 43.29 percent of all Senate bills and resolutions introduced; 43.31 percent of all House bills and resolutions presented in the Senate; and 43.29 percent of all bills and resolutions irrespective of origin.

Of 1,670 written reports filed on legislation in the Senate by all Committees, the Judiciary Committee has filed 586, which represents 35.08 percent.

The total of reports filed with the Senate does not give the whole picture of Committee activity, because Committee consideration of many bills resulted in adverse action and indefinite postponement.

Furthermore, during the 90th Congress, the Committee has handled and disposed of 1,044 individual immigration cases involving adjustment of status under the suspension of deportation procedure and 32 cases involving adjustment of status under section 13(c) of Public Law 85-316. Each case is equivalent to a private bill.

In addition, there are numerous instances under the immigration laws where the Attorney General is granted discretionary authority to waive certain provisions of the law, but in such cases he is required to submit detailed reports to the Congress of his action. During the 90th Congress, there were submitted 7,314 cases under sections 212(d)(6) and 212(a)(28)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Under the provisions of section 203(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by the Act of October 3, 1965 (Public Law 89-236), the Attorney General is authorized to grant conditional entries in a number not to exceed 10,200 in any fiscal year to certain refugees from communism or an area in the Middle East or who have been uprooted by a natural calamity. The Attorney General is required under the provision of section 203(f) of the Act to submit a report containing a complete and detailed statement of facts in the case of each alien who conditionally entered the United States pursuant to this authority. During the 90th Congress, there were referred to the Committee 13,267 such reports which must be carefully checked by the Committee.

In addition, under section 204(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by the Act of October 3, 1965 (Public Law 89-236), the Attorney General is required to submit to the Congress a complete report in each case where petitions for preferences are approved under section 203(a)(3) or section 203(a)(6) of that Act.

In the 90th Congress, there were referred to the Committee 77,914 such reports which must be carefully checked by the Committee.

During the 90th Congress, the Judiciary Committee received 2,124 Senate bills and resolutions, and 382 House bills and resolutions, making a total of 2,506 bills and resolutions.

The Committee disposed of 767 Senate bills and resolutions, and 320 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 1,087 bills and resolutions, which included 3 bills from which the Committee was discharged.

Of the bills thus disposed of 207 were general bills other than claims or immigration; 222 were private relief bills; 648 were private immigration; 3 were general claim bills; and 7 were general immigration bills.

Committee approval was granted to 488 Senate bills and resolutions, and 310 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 798 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Written reports were filed by the Committee with respect to 586 of the 798 bills and resolutions approved. The difference of 212 is accounted by the fact money resolutions and supplements thereto do not have accompanying reports. Further, H.R. 2478 was reported as an omnibus private immigration bill and encompassed the provisions of 77 separate bills.

Of the bills and resolutions acted upon favorably 151 were general bills other than claims or immigration; 173 were private relief bills; 467 were private immigration bills; 2 were general claim bills; and 5 were general immigration bills.

Bills postponed indefinitely by the Committee included 276 Senate bills and resolutions; 10 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 286 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of the bills thus acted upon unfavorably 56 were general bills other than private claims or private immigration; 47 were private relief bills; 181 were private immigration bills; and 2 were general immigration bills.

Measures pending before the Committee at the termination of the 90th Congress included 1,357 Senate bills and resolutions, and 62 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 1,419 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of these bills 302 were general bills; 243 were private relief bills; 847 were private immigration bills; 2 were general claims bills; and 25 were general immigration bills.

It will be noted the Committee has disposed of 320 House bills and resolutions, out of 382 such measures referred to it, leaving 62 House bills and resolutions pending at the termination of the 90th Congress. Of this total of 62 pending measures, 33 were private claims; 12 were private immigration; 14 were general legislation and 3 were general immigration.

This means the Committee took action on 83.77 percent of all House measures received.

In comparison, out of 2,124 Senate bills and resolutions referred to it, the Committee acted upon 767 leaving 1,357 Senate bills and resolutions pending at the termination of the 90th Congress. Of the 1,357 measures not acted on, 210 were private claims; 835 were private immigration; 2 were general claims; 22 were general immigration and 288 were general legislation.

Action was taken on 36.11 percent of all Senate measures received.

Suspensions of deportation by the Attorney General and adjustments of status under section 13(c) of Public Law 85-316, under authority delegated by the Congress, are reported to the Congress in groups; but in the Committee each such individual case requires separate investigation, appraisal, and action. At the beginning of the 90th Congress, there were pending in the Committee 473 cases of suspension of deportation, to which were added 866 additional cases submitted since the beginning of the Congress, making a total of 1,339 cases, of which 968 were approved; 9 were withdrawn by the Attorney General; 67 were not approved, leaving 295 cases "in process" as of the close of the 90th Congress.

At the beginning of the 90th Congress, there were pending in the Committee 16 cases of adjustment of status under section 13(c) of the Act of Sept. 11, 1957 (Public Law 85–316), to which were added 19 additional cases submitted during the 90th Congress, making a total of 35 cases, of which 32 were approved leaving 3 cases "in process" as of the close of the 90th Congress.

During the 90th Congress, the Committee received 140 executive nominations, of which 1 was Chief Justice of the United States; 2 were Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, 1 was Attorney General, 1 was Solicitor General, 1 was Deputy Attorney General, 3 were Assistant Attorneys General, 70 were Federal Judges (13 Circuit; 51 District; 1 Customs and Patent Appeals Court; 5 Customs Court), 26 were United States Attorneys, 16 were United States Marshals, 5 were Examiner-in-Chief, Patent Office, 1 was Member Subversive Activities Control Board, 4 were Members Board of Parole, 4 were Members Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, 1 was Chairman, Administrative Conference of the United States, 1 was Administrator of Law Enforcement Assistance, 2 were Associate Administrator of Law Enforcement Assistance, and 1 was Member Commission on Civil Rights.

At the termination of the 90th Congress, 12 nominations were pending. Two had been reported to the Senate and subsequently withdrawn by the President.

91st Congress

First session:
Convened January 3, 1969
Adjourned Sine Die December 23, 1969

Second session:
Convened January 19, 1970
Adjourned Sine Die January 2, 1971

The workload of the Senate Judiciary Committee during the 91st Congress comprised 41.44 percent of all Senate bills and resolutions introduced; 30.08 percent of all House bills and resolutions presented in the Senate; and 39.95 percent of all bills and resolutions irrespective of origin.

Of 1,548 written reports filed on legislation in the Senate by all Committees, the Judiciary Committee has filed 484, which represents 31.27 percent.

The total of reports filed with the Senate does not give the whole picture of Committee activity, because Committee consideration of many bills resulted in adverse action and indefinite postponement.

Furthermore, during the 91st Congress, the Committee has handled and disposed of 657 individual immigration cases involving adjustment of status under the suspension of deportation procedure and 24 cases involving adjustment of status under section 13(c) of Public Law 85–316. Each case is equivalent to a private bill.

In addition, there are numerous instances under the immigration laws where the Attorney General is granted discretionary authority to waive certain provisions of the law, but in such cases he is required to submit detailed reports to the Congress of his action. During the 91st Congress, there were submitted 11,660 cases under sections 212(d)(6) and 212(a)(28)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Under the provisions of section 203(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by the Act of October 3, 1965 (Public Law 89–236), the Attorney General is authorized to grant conditional entries in a number not to exceed 10,200 in any fiscal year to certain refugees from communism or an area in the Middle East or who have been uprooted by a natural calamity. The Attorney General is required under the provision of section 203(f) of the Act to submit a report containing a complete and detailed statement of facts in the case of each alien who conditionally entered the United States pursuant to this authority. During the 91st Congress, there were referred to the Committee 30,339 reports in which the Attorney General made available conditional entries under section 203(f) and under his discretionary parole authority. Each such report must be carefully checked by the Committee.

In addition, under section 204(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by the Act of October 3, 1965 (Public Law 89–236), the Attorney General is required to submit to the Congress a complete report in each case where petitions for preferences are approved under section 203(a)(3) or section 203(a)(6) of that Act. In the 91st Congress, there were referred to the Committee 134,195 such reports which must be carefully checked by the Committee.

During the 91st Congress, the Judiciary Committee received 2,265 Senate bills and resolutions, and 276 House bills and resolutions, making a total of 2,541 bills and resolutions.

The Committee disposed of 1,006 Senate bills and resolutions, and 224 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 1,230 bills and resolutions, which included 14 bills from which the Committee was discharged.

Of the bills thus disposed of 192 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 194 were private relief bills, 837 were private immigration, 3 were general claim bills, and 4 were general immigration bills.

Committee approval was granted to 320 Senate bills and resolutions, and 202 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 522 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Written reports were filed by the Committee with respect to 484 of the 522 bills and resolutions approved. The difference of 38 is accounted by the fact money resolutions and supplements thereto do not have accompanying reports.

Of the bills and resolutions acted upon favorably 154 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 158 were private relief bills, 204 were private immigration bills, 2 were general claim bills, and 4 were general immigration bills.

Bills postponed indefinitely by the Committee included 676 Senate bills and resolutions, 18 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 694 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of the bills thus acted upon unfavorably 29 were general bills other than private claims or private immigration, 31 were private relief bills, 633 were private immigration bills, and 1 was general immigration bill.

Measures pending before the Committee at the termination of the 91st Congress included 1,259 Senate bills and resolutions, and 52 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 1,311 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of these bills 409 were general bills, 212 were private relief bills, 676 were private immigration bills, 3 were general claims bills, and 11 were general immigration bills.

It will be noted the Committee has disposed of 224 House bills and resolutions, out of 276 such measures referred to it, leaving 52 House bills and resolutions pending at the termination of the 91st Congress. Of this total of 52 pending measures, 21 were private claims; 11 were private immigration; 19 were general legislation and 1 was general immigration.

This means the Committee took action on 81.16 percent of all House measures received.

In comparison, out of 2,265 Senate bills and resolutions referred to it, the Committee acted upon 1,006 leaving 1,259 Senate bills and resolutions pending at the termination of the 91st Congress. Of the 1,259 measures not acted on, 191 were private claims; 665 were private immigration; 3 were general claims; 10 were general immigration and 390 were general legislation.

Action was taken on 44 percent of all Senate measures received.

Suspensions of deportation by the Attorney General and adjustments of status under section 13(c) of Public Law 85-316, under authority delegated by the Congress, are reported to the Congress in groups; but in the Committee each such individual case requires separate investigation, appraisal, and action. At the beginning of the 91st Congress, there were pending in the Committee 295 cases of suspension of deportation, to which were added, 631 additional cases submitted since the beginning of the Congress, making a total of 926 cases, of which 624 were approved, 8 were withdrawn by the Attorney General, 25 were not approved, leaving 269 cases "in process" as of the close of the 91st Congress.

At the beginning of the 91st Congress, there were pending in the Committee 4 cases of adjustment of status under section 13(c) of the Act of September 11, 1957 (Public Law 85-316), to which were added 25 additional cases submitted during the 91st Congress, making a total of 29 cases, of which 24 were approved leaving 5 cases "in process" as of the close of the 91st Congress.

During the 91st Congress, the Committee received 332 executive nominations, of which 1 was Chief Justice of the United States, 3 were Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, 1 was Attorney General, 1 was Deputy Attorney General, 9 were Assistant Attorneys General, 97 were Federal Judges (22 Circuit; 72 District; 1 District Court of the Virgin Islands; 2 District Court of Guam), 95 were United States Attorneys, 92 were United States Marshals, 1 was Commissioner of Patents, 1 was First Assistant Commissioner of Patents, 1 was Associate Judge, U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, 2 were Assistant Commissioner of Patents, 4 were Examiner-in-Chief, Patent Office, 4 were Members, Subversive Activities Control Board, 6 were Members Board of Parole, 1 was Member Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, 1 was Chairman, Administrative Conference of the United States, 2 were Administrator of Law Enforcement Assistance, 4 were Associate Administrator of Law Enforcement Assistance, 1 was Staff Director, Commission on Civil Rights, 4 were Members Commission on Civil Rights, and 1 was Director, Community Relations Service.

At the termination of the 91st Congress, 8 nominations were pending. 11 nominations were withdrawn by the President.

92D CONGRESS

First session:
Convened January 21, 1971
Adjourned Sine Die December 17, 1971
Second session:
Convened January 18, 1972
Adjourned Sine Die October 18, 1972

The workload of the Senate Judiciary Committee during the 92d Congress comprised 35.04 percent of all Senate bills and resolutions introduced; 28.73 percent of all House bills and resolutions presented in the Senate; and 30.50 percent of all bills and resolutions irrespective of origin.

Of 1,307 written reports filed on legislation in the Senate by all Committees, the Judiciary Committee has filed 339, which represents 25.94 percent.

The total of reports filed with the Senate does not give the whole picture of Committee activity, because Committee consideration of many bills resulted in adverse action and indefinite postponement.

Furthermore, during the 92d Congress, the Committee has handled and disposed of 462 individual immigration cases involving adjustment of status under the suspension of deportation procedures and 24 cases involving adjustment of status under section 13(c) of Public Law 85-316. Each case is equivalent to a private bill.

In addition, there are numerous instances under the immigration laws where the Attorney General is granted discretionary authority to waive certain provisions of the law, but in such cases he is required to submit detailed reports to the Congress of his action. During the 92d Congress, there were submitted 11,932 cases under sections 212(d)(6) and 212(a)(28)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Under the provisions of section 203(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by the Act of October 3, 1965 (Public Law 89-236), the Attorney General is authorized to grant conditional entries in a number not to exceed 10,200 in any fiscal year to certain refugees from communism or an area in the Middle East or who have been uprooted by a natural calamity. The Attorney General is required under the provision of section 203(f) of the Act to submit a report containing a complete and detailed statement of facts in the case of each alien who conditionally entered the United States pursuant to this authority. During the 92d Congress, there were referred to the Committee 20,894 such reports which must be carefully checked by the Committee.

In addition, under section 204(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by the Act of October 3, 1965 (Public Law 89-236), the Attorney General is required to submit to the Congress a complete report in each case where petitions for preferences are approved under section 203(a)(3) or section 203(a)(6) of that Act. In the 92d Congress, there were referred to the Committee 37,148 such reports which must be carefully checked by the Committee.

During the 92d Congress, the Judiciary Committee received 1,506 Senate bills and resolutions, and 210 House bills and resolutions, making a total of 1,716 bills and resolutions.

The Committee disposed of 552 Senate bills and resolutions, and 146 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 698 bills and resolutions, which included 1 bill from which the Committee was discharged.

Of the bills thus disposed of 129 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 120 were private relief bills, 448 were private immigration, and 1 was general claim bill.

Committee approval was granted to 179 Senate bills and resolutions, and 146 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 325 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Written reports were filed by the Committee with respect to 339 of the 325 bills and resolutions approved. The difference is accounted by the fact subcommittees file annual reports in accordance with their continuing resolutions. Twenty-two such reports were filed wit the Senate.

Of the bills and resolutions acted upon favorable 113 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 113 were private relief bills, 98 were private immigration bills, and 1 was general claim bill.

Bills postponed indefinitely by the Committee included 372 Senate bills and resolutions.

Of the bills thus acted upon unfavorably 15 were general bills other than private claims or private immigration, 7 were private relief bills, and 350 were private immigration bills.

Measures pending before the Committee at the termination of the 92d Congress included 954 Senate bills and resolutions, and 64 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 1,018 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of these bills 448 were general bills, 163 were private relief bills, 385 were private immigration bills, 1 was a general claim bill, and 21 were general immigration bills.

It will be noted the Committee has disposed of 146 House bills and resolutions, out of 210 such measures referred to it, leaving 64 House bills and resolutions pending at the termination of the 92d Congress. Of this total of 64 pending measures, 27 were general legislation; 15 were private claims; 16 were private immigration and 6 were general immigration bills.

This means the Committee took action on 69.5 percent of all House measures received.

In comparison, out of 1,506 Senate bills and resolutions referred to it, the Committee acted upon 552 leaving 954 Senate bills and resolutions pending at the termination of the 92d Congress. Of the 954 measures not acted on, 421 were general legislation; 148 were private claims; 1 was a general claim bill; 369 private immigration and 15 were immigration bills.

Action was taken on 36.7 percent of all Senate measures received.

It will be noted the Committee has disposed of 146 House bills and resolutions, out of 210 such measures referred to it, leaving 64 House bills and resolutions pending at the termination of the 92d Congress.

This means the Committee took action on 83.77 percent of all House measures received.

In comparison, out of 2,124 Senate bills and resolutions referred to it, the Committee acted upon 767, leaving 1,357 Senate bills and resolutions pending at the termination of the 92d Congress. Of the 1,357 measures not acted on, 210 were private claims; 835 were private immigration; 2 were general claims; 22 were general immigration and 288 were general legislation.

Action was taken on 36.11 percent of all Senate measures received.

Suspensions of deportation by the Attorney General and adjustments of status under sec. 13(c) of Public Law 85–316, under authority delegated by the Congress, are reported to the Congress in groups; but in the Committee each such individual case requires separate investigation, appraisal, and action. At the beginning of the 92d Congress, there were pending in the Committee 269 cases of suspension of deportation, to which were added 370 additional cases submitted since the beginning of the Congress, making a total of 639 cases, of which 445 were approved, 17 were not approved, leaving 177 cases "in process" as of the close of the 92d Congress.

At the beginning of the 92d Congress, there were pending in the Committee 5 cases of adjustment of status under sec. 13(c) of the Act of Sept. 11, 1957 (Public Law 85–316), to which were added, 58 additional cases submitted during the 92d Congress, making a total of 63 cases, of which 24 were approved leaving 39 cases "in process" as of the close of the 92d Congress.

During the 92d Congress, the Committee received 169 executive nominations, of which 2 were Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, 1 was Attorney General, 2 were Deputy Attorney General, 9 were Assistant Attorneys General, 97 were Federal Judges (18 Circuit; 79 District), 22 were United States Attorneys, 10 were United States Marshals, 4 were Examiner-in-Chief, Patent Office, 2 were Commissioner of Patents, 1 was Assistant Commissioner of Patents, 1 was Chief Judge, U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, 3 were Associate Judge of the U.S. Court of Claims, 1 was Judge of the U.S. Customs Court, 1 was Judge of the District Court of the Virgin Islands, 3 were Members Subversive Activities Control Board, 5 were Members Board of Parole, 2 were Members Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, 1 was Chairman, Administrative Conference of the U.S., 1 was Administrator of Law Enforcement Assistance, and 1 was Staff Director, Commission on Civil Rights.

At the termination of the 92d Congress, 5 nominations were pending. One had been reported to the Senate and subsequently withdrawn by the President. A second nomination was also withdrawn by the President.

93D CONGRESS

First session:
  Convened January 3, 1973
  Adjourned Sine Die December 22, 1973
Second session:
  Convened January 21, 1974
  Adjourned Sine Die December 20, 1974

The workload of the Senate Judiciary Committee during the 93d Congress comprised 23.7 percent of all Senate bills and resolutions introduced (5,127); and 21.7 percent of all House bills and resolutions presented in the Senate (686).

Of 1427 written reports filed on legislation in the Senate by all Committees, the Judiciary Committee has filed 283, which represents 19.8 percent.

The total of reports filed with the Senate does not give the whole picture of Committee activity, because Committee consideration of many bills resulted in adverse action and indefinite postponement.

Furthermore, during the 93d Congress, the Committee has handled and disposed of 392 individual immigration cases involving adjustment of status under the suspension of deportation procedures and 95 cases involving adjustment of status under section 13(c) of Public Law 85-316. Each case is equivalent to a private bill.

In addition, there are numerous instances under the immigration laws where the Attorney General is granted discretionary authority to waive certain provisions of the law, but in such cases he is required to submit detailed reports to the Congress of his action. During the 93d Congress, there were submitted 18,347 cases under sections 212(d)(6) and 212(a)(28)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Under the provisions of section 203(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by the Act of October 3, 1965 (Public Law 89-236), the Attorney General is authorized to grant conditional entries in a number not to exceed 10,200 in any fiscal year to certain refugees from communism or an area in the Middle East or who have been uprooted by a natural calamity. The Attorney General is required under the provision of section 203(f) of the Act to submit a report containing a complete and detailed statement of facts in the case of each alien who conditionally entered the United States pursuant to this authority. During the 93d Congress, there were referred to the Committee 20,099 such reports which must be carefully checked by the Committee.

Im addition, under section 204(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by the Act of October 3, 1965 (Public Law 89-236), the Attorney General is required to submit to the Congress a complete report in each case where petitions for preferences are approved under section 203(a)(3) or section 203(a)(6) of that Act. In the 93d Congress, there were referred to the Committee 35,715 such reports which must be carefully checked by the Committee.

During the 93d Congress, the Judiciary Committee received 1,216 Senate bills and resolutions, and 149 House bills and resolutions, making a total of 1,365 bills and resolutions.

The Committee disposed of 413 Senate bills and resolutions, and 119 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 532 bills and resolutions, which included 6 bills from which the Committee was discharged.

Of the bills thus disposed of 121 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 77 were private relief bills, 332 were private immigration, 1 was general claim bill, and 1 was general immigration.

Committee approval was granted to 174 Senate bills and resolutions, and 107 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 281 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of the bills and resolutions acted upon favorably 110 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 69 were private relief bills, 100 were private immigration bills, 1 was general claim bill, and 1 was general immigration.

Bills postponed indefinitley by the Committee included 236 Senate bills and resolutions.

Of the bills thus acted upon unfavorably 8 were general bills other than private claims or private immigration, 4 were private relief bills, and 224 were private immigration bills.

Measures pending before the Committee at the termination of the 93d Congress included 803 Senate bills and resolutions, and 30 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 833 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of these bills 430 were general bills, 122 were private relief bills, 261 were private immigration bills, 1 was a general claim bill, and 19 were general immigration bills.

It will be noted the Committee has disposed of 119 House bills and resolutions, out of 149 such measures referred to it, leaving 30 House bills and resolutions pending at the termination of the 93d Congress. Of this total of 30 pending measures, 10 were general legislation; 12 were private claims; 5 were private immigration and 3 were general immigration bills.

This means the Committee took action on 79.9 percent of all House measures received.

In comparison, out of 1,216 Senate bills and resolutions referred to it, the Committee acted on 413 leaving 803 Senate bills and resolutions pending at the termination of the 93d Congress. Of the 803 measures not acted on, 420 were general legislation; 110 were private claims; 1 was a general claim bill; 256 were private immigration and 16 were general immigration bills.

Action was taken on 33.9 percent of all Senate measures received.

Suspensions of deportation by the Attorney General and adjustments of status under section 13(c) of Public Law 85–316, under authority delegated by the Congress, are reported to the Congress in groups, but in the Committee each such individual case requires separate investigation, appraisal and action. At the beginning of the 93d Congress, there were pending in the Committee 177 cases of suspension of deportation, to which were added, 538 additional cases submitted since the beginning of the Congress making a total of 715 cases, of which 372 were approved, 14 were not approved, 6 were withdrawn, leaving 323 cases "in process" as of the close of the 93d Congress.

At the beginning of the 93d Congress, there were pending in the Committee 39 cases of adjustment of status under section 13(c) of the Act of Sept. 11, 1957 (Public Law 85–316), to which were added 121 additional cases submitted during the 93d Congress, making a total of 160 cases, of which 95 were approved, leaving 65 cases "in process" as of the close of the 93d Congress.

During the 93d Congress, the Committee received 248 executive nominations, of which 2 were Attorney General, 3 were Deputy Attorney General, 7 were Assistant Attorney General, 2 were Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 58 were Federal Judges (12 Circuit; 46 District), 75 were United States Attorneys, 76 were United States Marshals, 1 was Solicitor General of the United States, 1 was Commissioner of Immigration, 5 were Examiner-in-Chief, Patent Office, 1 was Commissioner of Patents, 3 were Members Board of Parole, 4 were Members Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, 1 was Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States, 2 were Administrator of Law Enforcement Assistance, 1 was Deputy Administrator for Law Enforcement Assistance, 1 was Administrator Drug Enforcement, 1 was Administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, 1 was Deputy Administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, 2 were Members Commission on Civil Rights, and 1 was Director Community Relations Service.

At the termination of the 93d Congress, 7 nominations were pending. One nomination had been withdrawn by the President.

94TH CONGRESS

First Session:
Convened January 14, 1975
Adjourned Sine Die December 19, 1975
Second session:
Convened January 19, 1976
Adjourned Sine Die October 1, 1976

The workload of the Senate Judiciary Committee during the 94th Congress comprised 21 percent of all Senate bills and resolutions introduced (4,912) and 20.1 percent of all House bills and resolutions presented in the Senate (766). During the 94th Congress, the Judiciary Committee received 1,032 Senate bills and resolutions, and 154 House bills and resolutions, making a total of 1,186 bills and resolutions.

Of the 1,394 written reports filed on legislation in the Senate by all committees, the Judiciary Committee filed 279, which represents 20 percent of the total.

The total of reports filed with the Senate does not give the whole picture of committee activity because committee consideration of many bills resulted in adverse action and indefinite postponement.

The committee disposed of 292 Senate bills and resolutions, and 104 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 396 bills and resolutions. In addition, the committee was discharged from consideration of 11 measures, 5 House and 6 Senate.

Bills postponed indefinitely by the committee included 110 Senate bills and resolutions and 3 House bills. Measures pending before the committee at the termination of the 94th Congress included 734 Senate bills and resolutions and 45 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 779 bills and resolutions of both Houses. It should be noted that the committee disposed of 104 House bills and resolutions, out of 154 such measures referred to it, thus leaving 45 pending at the termination of the 94th Congress. In all, the committee took action on 67.5 percent of all House measures received.

By comparison, out of 1,032 Senate bills and resolutions referred to it, the committee acted on 292, leaving 734 Senate bills and resolutions pending at the end of the 94th Congress. This means that that committee took action on 28.3 percent of all Senate measures received.

The number of measures reported by the Judiciary Committee that passed the Senate (251) comprised 16.2 percent of all measures (1,552) that passed the Senate in the 94th Congress. Moreover, the number of bills and resolutions referred to the Judiciary Committee that became public Law (53) was 9 percent of all public bills (588) enacted into law in the 94th Congress.

The number of bills and resolutions referred to the Judiciary Committee that became private law (126) comprised 89.4 percent of all private bills (141) enacted into law in the 94th Congress.

During the 94th Congress, the committee received 146 executive nominations. The positions for which nominations were received included: 1 for Attorney General, 1 for Deputy Attorney General, 5 for Assistant Attorneys General, 58 for Federal judgeships (11 for the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals and 47 for the U.S. District Courts), 43 for United States Attorneys, 21 for United States Marshals, 1 for Deputy Commissioner of Patents, 1 for Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, 1 for Deputy Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, 1 for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, 2 for membership on the Board of Parole, and 1 for membership on the Commission on Civil Rights.

At the conclusion of the 94th Congress, 15 nominations were pending. Three nominations had earlier been withdrawn by the President.

95TH CONGRESS

First session:
  Convened January 4, 1977
  Adjourned Sine Die December 15, 1977
Second session:
  Convened January 19, 1978
  Adjourned Sine Die October 15, 1978

The workload of the Committee on the Judiciary during the 95th Congress comprised 21.9 percent of all Senate bills and resolutions introduced (4,513) and 18.2 percent of all House bills and resolutions presented in the Senate (823). During the 95th Congress, the Judiciary Committee received 990 Senate bills and resolutions, and 150 House bills and resolutions, making a total of 1140, bills and resolutions.

Of the 1,413 written reports filed on legislation in the Senate by all committees, the Judiciary Committee filed 351 which represents 24.8 percent of the total

The number of reports filed with the Senate does not give the whole picture of committee activity because committee consideration of many bills resulted in adverse action and indefinite postponement.

The committee disposed of 380 Senate bills and resolutions, and 127 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 507 bills and resolutions. In addition, the committee was discharged from consideration of 10 measures, 8 House and 2 Senate.

Bills postponed indefinitely by the committee included 144 Senate bills and resolutions and 1 House bill. Measures pending before the committee at the termination of the 95th Congress included 608 Senate bills and resolutions and 15 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 623 bills and resolutions of both Houses. It should be noted that the committee disposed of 127 House bills and resolutions, out of 150 such measures referred to it, thus leaving 15 pending at the termination of the 94th Congress. In all, the committee took action on 84.7 percent of all House measures received.

By comparison, out of 990 Senate bills and resolutions referred to it, the committee acted on 380 leaving 608 pending at the end of the 95th Congress. This means that the committee took action on 38.4 percent of all Senate measures received.

The number of measures reported by the Judiciary Committee that passed the Senate (319) comprised 19.98 percent of all measures (1596) that passed the Senate in the 95th Congress. Moreover, the number of bills and resolutions referred to the Judiciary Committee that became public law (61) was 9.6 percent of all public bills (634) enacted into law in the 95th Congress.

The number of bills and resolutions referred to the Judiciary Committee that became private law (160) comprised 94.1 percent of all private bills (170) enacted into law in the 95th Congress.

During the 95th Congress, the committee received 276 executive nominations. The positions for which nominations were received included: 1 for Attorney General, 9 for Assistant Attorneys General, 3 for Deputy Attorneys General, 1 for Associate Attorney General, 1 for Solicitor General, 2 for the post of Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1 for Administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, 1 for Deputy Administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, 1 for Assistant Administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, 66 for Federal judgeships (13 for U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals and 53 for the U.S. District Courts), 1 for Chief Judge of the Court of Claims, 1 for Assistant Judge of the Court of Claims, 78 for United States Attorneys, 83 for United States Marshals, 6 for Commissioners of the U.S. Parole Commission, 6 for Commissioners of the Copyright Royalty Tribunal, 1 for Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and 1 for Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks.

At the end of the 95th Congress, 1 nomination was pending. Four nominations had earlier been withdrawn by the President.

96TH CONGRESS

First session:
Convened January 15, 1979
Adjourned Sine Die December 20, 1979
Second session:
Convened January 3, 1980
Adjourned Sine Die December 16, 1980

The workload of the Senate Judiciary Committee during the 96th Congress comprised 21.2 percent of all Senate bills and resolutions introduced (4194) and 16.08 percent of all House bills and resolutions presented in the Senate (740). During the 96th Congress, the Judiciary Committee received 890 Senate bills and resolutions and 119 House bills and resolutions, making a total of 1009 bills and resolutions.

Of the 1404 written reports filed on legislation in the Senate by all committees, the Judiciary Committee filed 261, which represents 18.6 percent of the total.

The number of reports filed with the Senate does not give the whole picture of committee activity because committee consideration of some bills resulted in adverse action and indefinite postponement.

The committee disposed of approximately 135 Senate bills and resolutions, and 69 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 204 bills and resolutions. In addition, it was discharged from consideration of 48 measures, 41 House and 7 Senate.

Bills indefinitely postponed by the committee included 40 Senate bills and resolutions. No House bills or resolutions were indefinitely postponed. Measures pending before the committee at the termination of the 96th Congress included 748 Senate bills and resolutions and 9 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 757 bills and resolutions of both Houses. It should be noted that the committee disposed of 69 House bills and resolutions out of the 119 referred to it, and 41 were discharged, thus leaving 9 pending at the termination of the 96th Congress. In all, the committee took action on 57.98 percent of all House measures received.

By comparison, out of 890 Senate bills and resolutions referred to it, the committee acted on 135, and 7 were discharged, leaving 748 Senate bills and resolutions pending at the end of the 96th Congress. This means that the committee took action on 15.2 percent of all Senate measures received.

The number of measures reported by the Judiciary Committee that passed the Senate (230) comprised 15.5 percent of all measures (1483) that passed the Senate in the 96th Congress. Moreover, the number of bills and resolutions referred to the Judiciary Committee that became public law (69) was 11.26 percent of all public bills (613) enacted into law in the 96th Congress.

The number of bills and resolutions referred to the Judiciary Committee that became private law (99) comprised 80.5 percent of all private bills (123) enacted into law in the 96th Congress.

During the 96th Congress, the committee received 272 executive nominations for the following positions: 1 for Attorney General, 4 for Assistant Attorneys General, 1 for Deputy Attorney General, 1 for Associate Attorney General, 2 for Administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, 219 for Federal judgeships (49 for the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals and 170 for the U.S. District Courts); 15 for United States Attorneys, 11 for United States Marshals, 1 for Commissioner of the United States Parole Commission, 3 for membership on the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, 1 for Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and 3 for membership on the Commission on Civil Rights.

At the end of the 96th Congress, 28 nominations were pending. Seven nominations had earlier been withdrawn by the President.

97TH CONGRESS [1]

First Session:
Convened January 5, 1981
Adjourned Sine Die December 16, 1981

A brief summary of the highlights of the action of the Committee on the Judiciary as of December 7, 1981, in the first session of this 97th Congress is as follows.

First, the Committee has reported favorably the following major items of legislation which are pending on the Senate Calendar:

(1) S. 951, "Department of Justice Appropriation Authorization Act, fiscal year 1982."

(2) S.J. Res. 58, to amend the Constitution of the United States altering Federal fiscal decisionmaking procedures.

(3) S. 1080, to amend the Administrative Procedure Act to require Federal agencies to analyze the effect of rules to improve their effectiveness and to decrease their compliance costs, to provide for a periodic review of regulations, and for other purposes.

(4) S. 114, to establish rational criteria for the imposition of the sentence of death, and for other purposes.

(5) S. 537, to aid State and local governments in strengthening and improving their judicial systems through the creation of a State Justice Institute.

(6) S. 391, to amend the National Security Act of 1947 to prohibit the unauthorized disclosure of information identifying agents, informants, and sources and to direct the President to establish procedures to protect the secrecy of these intelligence relationships.

(7) S. 1700, to establish a U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, to establish a U.S. Claims Court, and for other purposes.

Also, the Committee has reported as follows:

(1) S. 1127, to authorize appropriations for the fiscal year 1982 for intelligence activities of the U.S. Government, the intelligence community staff, the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and to provide certain personnel management authorities for the Defense Intelligence Agency, and for other purposes, which bill has been indefinitely postponed by the Senate; and

(2) S. Res. 141, to express the sense of the Senate that combating crime must be made a national priority, which resolution was agreed to by the Senate.

The committee has ordered reported, but not yet reported, the following items of legislation:

(1) S. 1630, the "Criminal Code Reform Act of 1981"; and

(2) S. 326, the "Small Business Motor Fuel Marketing Preservation Act of 1981."

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[1] See appendix on page 185.

The Committee has held hearings on bills identical to the following items of legislation on the Senate Calendar:

(1) S. 1741, a bill to provide that human life shall be deemed to exist from conception.

(2) S. 1742, a bill to restore the right of voluntary prayer in public schools and to promote the separation of powers.

(3) S. 1743, a bill to insure equal protection of the laws as guaranteed by the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States and to deny jurisdiction of the inferior Federal courts to order the assignment or transportation of students and for other purposes.

Hearings are scheduled in January and February of 1982 on the Voting Rights Act issue.

The Senate has also passed and sent to the House of Representatives the following significant bills reported by the Committee on the Judiciary:

(1) S. 255, to amend the patent law to restore the term of the patent grant for the period of time that nonpatent regulatory requirements prevent the marketing of a patented product.

(2) S. 816, to amend the Clayton Act to limit the circumstances under which foreign governments may sue for violations of the antitrust laws, and for other purposes.

(3) S. 823, to provide for the payment of losses incurred as a result of the ban on the use of the chemical Tris in apparel, in fabric, yarn, or fiber, and for other purposes.

(4) S. 863, to establish a uniform law on the subject of bankruptcies.

(5) S. 923, to amend chapter 207 of title 18, United States Code, relating to pretrial services.

(6) S. 1365, to amend the Bankruptcy Act regarding farm produce storage facilities, and for other purposes.

(7) S. 691, to amend titles 18 and 17 of the United States Code to strengthen the laws against record, tape, and film piracy and counterfeiting, and for other purposes.

The Committee has also approved 48 commemorative resolutions and 29 private relief bills, of which 11 have been House measures. Eleven of the private relief bills passed by the Committee have become private laws.

Moreover, the Committee has reported favorably 129 executive nominations, all of which have been confirmed, including the nomination of a Justice of the Supreme Court.

The following measures under jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary have become public law:

(1) S. 840, to extend authority provided under the Justice Department Authorization Act of 1980, until October 1, 1981.

(2) H.R. 4608, to continue in effect any authority provided under the Department of Justice Appropriation Authorization Act, fiscal year 1980, for a certain period, and for other purposes.

(3) S. 736, to provide for the control of illegally taken fish and wildlife.

(4) S. 1033, to grant the consent of Congress to the agreement between the States of North Carolina and South Carolina establishing their lateral seaward boundary.

(5) S. 195, to incorporate the U.S. Submarine Veterans of World War II.

(6) S. 1672, to amend the membership of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council from 60 to 65 and for other purposes.

(7) H.R. 4734, to grant a Federal charter to the Italian American War Veterans of the United States.

The foregoing statutes do not include the many days of observance and commemorative bills which have also been enacted and are now public law.

SUMMARY

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary has, from the earliest time of the history of our country, played a crucial role in developing and overseeing the unique institutions which have made our free country withstand the test of time as the oldest constitutional republic now in existence.

Because of its responsibility for oversight of the Federal Judiciary, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Committee has a unique duty to the American people in seeking to guarantee Constitutional limits and effectiveness in the administration of justice by the Federal government. The Federal government performs no more important function than the enforcement of law at the Federal level, but the limits on its power must always be maintained to preserve the Federal system and individual freedom.

The massive expansion of Federal power in the 20th Century has made more vital than ever the actions and activities of the Committee on the Judiciary and the Senate in protecting the liberty of the people.

APPENDIX A

EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS CONSIDERED IN THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE AND CONFIRMED IN THE SENATE, 1ST SESSION, 97TH CONGRESS

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ARCHER, GLENN L., Jr., of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.
BAXTER, WILLIAM FRANCIS, of California, to be Assistant Attorney General.
DINKINS, CAROL T., of Texas, to be an Assistant Attorney General.
GIULIANI, RUDOLPH W., of New York, to be Associate Attorney General.
JENSEN, D. LOWELL, of California, to be an Assistant Attorney General.
LEDBETTER, BEVERLY E., of Rhode Island, to be an Assistant Attorney General.
McCONNELL, ROBERT A., of Arizona, to be an Assistant Attorney General.
McGRATH, J. PAUL, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Attorney General.
OLSON, THEODORE B., of California, to be an Assistant Attorney General.
REYNOLDS, WILLIAM B., of Maryland, to be an Assistant Attorney General.
ROSE, JONATHAN C., of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.
SCHMULTS, EDWARD C., of Connecticut, to be Deputy Attorney General.
SMITH, WILLIAM FRENCH, of California, to be Attorney General.

SOLICITOR GENERAL

LEE, REX E., of Utah.

U.S. ATTORNEYS

ALDERMAN, JOHN PERRY, of Virginia.
ALMOND, LINCOLN C., of Rhode Island.
ANDERSON, GENE S., of Washington.
AYER, DONALD B., of California.
BARDWELL, STANFORD O., Jr., of Louisiana.
BARKER, SARAH E., of Indiana.
BARNES, CHRISTOPHER K., of Ohio.
BELL, JOHN C., of Alabama.
BREWER, CHARLES R., of North Carolina.
BROWN, JOE B., of Tennessee.
BYRNES, JOHN ROBERT, of Wisconsin.
CAGE, JOSEPH S., Jr., of Louisiana.
COHEN, RICHARD S., of Maine.
COOK, GEORGE W., of Vermont.
CURRIN, SAMUEL T., of North Carolina.
DAVIDSON, GLEN H., of Mississippi.
DEFALAISE, LOUIS G., of Kentucky.
DITTMEIER, THOMAS E., of Missouri.
DONALDSON, FRANK W., of Alabama.
DUMONT, W. HUNT, of New Jersey.
DUNBAR, BRYON H., of Montana.
EWING, WILLIAM H., Jr., of Tennessee.
FABER, DAVID A., of West Virginia.
FARNAN, JOSEPH J., Jr., of Delaware.
FINES, GERALD D., of Illinois.
GILL, JOHN W., of Tennessee.
GILMAN, LEONARD R., of Michigan.
HARRIS, STANLEY S., of the District of Columbia.

HEDGES, DANIEL K., of Texas.
HOGEN, PHILIP N., of South Dakota.
HURLBUTT, GUY GORDON, of Idaho.
KEATING, FRANCIS A., II, of Oklahoma.
KENNEDY, WILLIAM H., of California.
LAHNERS, RONALD D., of Nebraska.
LAMP, JOHN ERNEST, of Washington.
MARQUEZ, JIM J., of Kansas.
McALLISTER, KENNETH W., of North Carolina.
McDONALD, A. MELVIN, of Arizona.
McMASTER, HENRY D., of South Carolina.
MEREDITH, RONALD E., of Kentucky.
MILLER, ROBERT N., of Colorado.
MOTZ, J. FREDERICK, of Maryland.
MUNSELL, ELSIE L., of Virginia.
NEVAS, ALAN H., of Connecticut.
PHILLIPS, GEORGE LANDON, of Mississippi.
PIERCE, HINTON, R., of Georgia.
PRADO, EDWARD C., of Texas.
ROLFE, JAMES A., of Texas.
ROSENBAUM, JAMES M., of Minnesota.
RUSSELL, DAVID L., of Oklahoma.
RUSSONIELLO, JOSEPH P., of California.
SESSIONS, J. B., III, of Alabama.
SMIETANKA, JOHN A., of Michigan.
SPAAN, MICHAEL R., of Alaska.
STACY, RICHARD A., of Wyoming.
STADTMUELLER, JOSEPH P., of Wisconsin.
STEELE, R. LAWRENCE, Jr., of Indiana.
THAYER, W. STEPHEN, III, of New Hampshire.
TURNER, RICHARD C., of Iowa.
ULRICH, ROBERT G., of Missouri.
WARD, BRENT D., of Utah.
WEBB, DAN K., of Illinois.
WEBB, RODNEY SCOTT, of North Dakota.
WHITLEY, JOE D., of Georgia.
WORTHAM, ROBERT J., of Texas.

U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGES

BECKER, EDWARD R., of Pennsylvania.
CARDAMONE, RICHARD J., of New York.
CHAPMAN, ROBERT F., of South Carolina.
ESCHBACH, JESSE E., of Indiana.
GARWOOD, WILLIAM L., of Texas.
PIERCE, LAWRENCE W., of New York.
POSNER, RICHARD A., of Illinois.
WINTER, RALPH K., Jr., of Connecticut.

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGES

BARTLETT, D. BROOK, of Missouri.
BEAM, CLARENCE A., of Nebraska.
CACHERIS, JAMES C., of Virginia.
COUGHENOUR, JOHN C., of Washington.
COX, EMMETT RIPLEY, of Alabama.
CROW, SAM A., of Kansas.
CYR, CONRAD K., of Maine.
DOUMAR, ROBERT G., of Virginia.
FORRESTER, J. OWEN, of Georgia.
GIBSON, JOHN R., of Missouri.
GLASSER, ISRAEL LEO, of New York.
HALL, CYNTHIA HOLCOMB, of California.
HAMILTON, CLYDE H., of South Carolina.
HEAD, HAYDEN WILSON, Jr., of Texas.

JONES, JOHN BAILEY, of South Dakota.
KANNE, MICHAEL S., of Indiana.
KISER, JACKSON L., of Virginia.
KRENZLER, ALVIN I., of Ohio.
LEE, WILLIAM C., of Indiana.
MAGNUSON, PAUL A., of Minnesota.
McLAUGHLIN, JOSEPH M., of New York.
MINER, ROGER J., of New York.
MOORE, JOHN H., II, of Florida.
NOWLIN, JAMES R., of Texas.
O'BRIEN, DAVID V., of the Virgin Islands.
POTTER, ROBERT D., of North Carolina.
RUSSELL, DAVID L., of Oklahoma.
RYAN, HAROLD L., of Idaho.
SHABAZ, JOHN C., of Wisconsin.
SPRIZZO, JOHN E., of New York.
STEVENS, JOSEPH E., Jr., of Missouri.
WATERS, H. FRANKLIN, of Arkansas.
WILHOIT, HENRY R., Jr., of Kentucky.
WILKINS, WILLIAM W., Jr., of South Carolina.

U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

O'CONNOR, SANDRA DAY, of Arizona, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

U.S. MARSHALS

ADAIR, HOWARD V., of Alabama.
BAGLEY, KERNAN H., of Oregon.
BEAMAN, WAYNE D., of Virginia.
BEARD, LAURENCE C., of Oklahoma.
BERRYHILL, WILLIAM I., of North Carolina.
BOILING, RALPH L., of Kentucky.
CONNOLLY, HARRY, of Oklahoma.
DANIELS, RONALD D., Jr., of New Hampshire.
DAVIS, EUGENE H., of Utah.
DENNEY, O. EVANS, of Delaware.
DUNCAN, LYNN H., of Georgia.
FALK, FREDERICK N., of Wisconsin.
FOSTER, ROBERT W., of Ohio.
GREENE, THOMAS C., of Alabama.
JONES, MELVIN E., of Alabama.
JONKER, JAMES P., of Iowa.
JORDAN, EMERY R., of Maine.
KEATING, ROBERT T., of Wisconsin.
KENDALL, JOHN R., of Michigan.
KOURY, LEE, of Missouri.
MANGINI, P. A., of Connecticut.
McLENDON, WALLACE L., of Florida.
MEYERS, JAMES L., of Louisiana.
MONTGOMERY, BRUCE R., of Tennessee.
MORGAN, RALPH D., of Indiana.
MUIR, KENNETH B., of North Dakota.
NOLAN, PAUL R., of Washington.
PAVLAK, ROBERT L., Sr., of Minnesota.
PEKAREK, KENNETH L., of Kansas.
PENNINGTON, CHARLES, Jr., of Kentucky.
PERKINS, J. JEROME, of Indiana.
ROBERTS, DELAINE, of Wyoming.
ROBERTS, JOHN W., of Arizona.
SAMPSON, DENNY L., of Nevada.
SKINNER, BLAINE, of Idaho.
STUMP, WARREN W., of Iowa.
VAUGHNN, WILLIAM S., of Missouri.
WYATT, DONALD W., of Rhode Island.

COMMISSIONS

BAER, BENJAMIN F., of California, to be a Commissioner of the U.S. Parole Commission.

BATJER, CAMERON M., of Nevada, to be a Commissioner of the U.S. Parole Commission.

BELL, J. RAYMOND, of the District of Columbia, to be Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

BROWN, JOSEPH WENTLING, of Nevada, to be a member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

CONWAY, FRANK H., of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

OTHER NOMINATIONS

BRAMAN, NORMAN, of Florida, to be Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

MOSSINGHOFF, GERALD J., of Virginia, to be Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks.

QUIGG, DONALD JAMES, of Oklahoma, to be Deputy Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks.

SMITH, LOREN A., of Delaware, to be Chairman of the Administrative Conference.

APPENDIX B

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY DURING THE 1ST SESSION, 97TH CONGRESS

Date reported to Senate	*Number*
Mar. 6, 1981	S.J. Res. 22
	S.J. Res. 28
Mar. 26	S.J. Res. 20
	S.J. Res. 40
Apr. 10	S.J. Res. 60
	H.J. Res. 155
	S. 195
May 5	S.J. Res. 50
May 7	S.J. Res. 46
	S.J. Res. 47
May 12	S.J. Res. 79
	S. Res. 119
May 15	S. 816
	S. 923
	S. 951
June 3	S. 823
	S. 1033
June 10	S.J. Res. 58
	S. 255
June 18	S. Res. 141
June 24	S.J. Res. 12
	S.J. Res. 64
	S.J. Res. 73
	S.J. Res. 91
July 1	S. 114
July 9	S. 1127
July 10	S. 863
July 14	S.J. Res. 42
	S.J. Res. 78
	S.J. Res. 92
July 17	S. 1080
July 21	S.J. Res. 74
	S.J. Res. 84
	S.J. Res. 94
July 24	H.J. Res. 191
July 27	S.J. Res. 65
	S. 1365
July 30	S. Res. 178
	H.J. Res. 141
	S.J. Res. 53
	S.J. Res. 62
	S.J. Res. 87
	S.J. Res. 98
July 31	S. 537
Sept. 15, 1981	S. Res. 155
	S.J. Res. 4
	S.J. Res. 101
	S.J. Res. 103
	S.J. Res. 105
Sept. 23	S. Res. 175
	S. Res. 199
	S.J. Res. 67
	S.J. Res. 107
	H.J. Res. 263
Oct. 6	S. 391
	S. 1672
	S. Res. 222
Oct. 20	H.J. Res. 268
Oct. 27	S.J. Res. 113
Nov. 10	S.J. Res. 34
	H.R. 4734
Nov. 17	S.J. Res. 57
	S.J. Res. 98
Nov. 18	S. 691
	S. 1700
Dec. 3	S.J. Res. 122
	S.J. Res. 123
Dec. 8	S.J. Res. 121
Dec. 10	S.J. Res. 118
Dec. 14	S. 267
Dec. 15	S. 326
Dec. 22	S. 1630

APPENDIX C

97th Congress }
2d Session }

COMMITTEE PRINT

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY PROGRAM FOR THE SECOND SESSION
OF THE
97th CONGRESS

PRINTED AT THE DIRECTION OF
Senator STROM THURMOND, *Chairman*
FOR THE USE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE

FEBRUARY 1982

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1982

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C., February 5, 1982.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Pursuant to Senate Resolution 305 adopted by the Committee on the Judiciary on January 29, 1982, I have filed with the Committee on Rules and Administration an outlined program of activities for the Second Session of the 97th Congress.

I am also transmitting a copy of the outlined program to you for your individual use.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE HISTORY

On the day after the Senate first convened in 1789, eight Senators were designated to develop a bill which eventually became the Judiciary Act of 1789, one of the principal legislative achievements of the First Congress. This measure and other laws enacted during the first several decades of the history of the Senate were referred to select committees appointed for specific purposes. As the workload of Congress grew, however, first the House and then the Senate began to develop standing committees. The first standing legislative committees of the Senate were created in 1816 and included a Committee on the Judiciary complementing the House Committee established 3 years earlier.

The initial responsibility of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary involved scrutiny of measures concerning the courts, law enforcement, and judicial administration. These matters remain at the core of the jurisdiction of the Committee, but many other important responsibilities have been added. Early additions were bankruptcy policy and State boundaries. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 added several subjects theretofore assigned to other Senate committees. The question of apportioning Representatives, for example, had been considered by the Committee as early as the 17th Congress, but was later transferred to the Committee on Commerce until 1946, when it was returned to the Committee. Jurisdiction over patents, trademarks, and copyright policy initially resided with the Committee, until the Senate created its Committee on Patents in 1837. Likewise, immigration and naturalization measures were considered by the Committee until 1889, when the Committee on Immigration was established. In 1946, these and other subjects were restored to the jurisdiction of the Committee as part of a committee consolidation substantially reducing the number of standing Senate committees.

The jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary over proposed constitutional amendments has grown less erratically. The Committee considered only two proposed amendments before the War Between the States but considered two out of every three such proposals during the 25 years following. All but 3 percent of the amendments introduced in the Senate between 1923 and 1946 were referred to the Committee, and its jurisdiction became exclusive thereafter.

The responsibility of the Committee for considering judicial and certain executive branch nominations developed similarly. In 1868, the Senate determined that all nominations should be referred to appropriate standing committees. Prior to that time, nominations were referred by motion only, and no more than perhaps one out of three Supreme Court nominations were sent to the Committee for initial consideration. Since Reconstruction following the War Between the

States, however, the role of the Committee in confirmation proceedings became increasingly commonplace.

Inevitably, given its important and growing responsibilities, the Committee began to bear a significant share of the workload of the Senate. Following World War I, as much as 10 percent of Senate business was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Following 1946, when components of its jurisdiction were added or restored, the Committee became responsible for 25 to 40 percent or more of all measures in the Senate. As a result, the Committee has grown in size commensurate with increased responsibility.

JURISDICTION

Under Senate practice and Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the present jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary includes the following:

1. Apportionment of Representatives.
2. Bankruptcy, mutiny, espionage, and counterfeiting.
3. Civil liberties.
4. Constitutional amendments.
5. Federal courts and judges.
6. Government information.
7. Federal charters, holidays, and celebrations.
8. Immigration and naturalization.
9. Interstate compacts generally.
10. Judicial proceedings, civil and criminal, generally.
11. Local courts in the territories and possessions.
12. Measures relating to claims against the United States.
13. National penitentiaries.
14. Patent Office.
15. Patents, copyrights, and trademarks.
16. Protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.
17. Revision and codification of the statutes of the United States.
18. State and territorial boundary lines.

COMMITTEE REORGANIZATION

During the 96th Congress, the Committee on the Judiciary was organized with seven subcommittees. These were: Administrative Practice and Procedure; Antitrust, Monopoly, and Business Rights; The Constitution; Criminal Justice; Improvements in Judicial Machinery; Jurisprudence and Governmental Relations; and Limitations of Contracted and Delegated Authority.

At the beginning of the 97th Congress, Chairman Thurmond recommended and the Committee approved a functional reorganization of the Subcommittees. In lieu of seven subcommittees, the Committee now has nine. Each new Subcommittee is responsible for clearly delineated jurisdiction and for day-to-day management of designated segments of the workload of the Committee.

The new Subcommittee organization is as follows:

Criminal Law

Mr. Mathias, Chairman

Mr. Laxalt
Mr. Specter
Mr. Dole

Mr. Biden
Mr. Metzenbaum
Mr. Heflin

Regulatory Reform

Mr. Laxalt, Chairman

Mr. Dole
Mr. Mathias
Mr. Simpson

Mr. Leahy
Mr. Robert C. Byrd

The Constitution

Mr. Hatch, Chairman

Mr. Thurmond
Mr. Grassley

Mr. DeConcini
Mr. Leahy

Courts

Mr. Dole, Chairman

Mr. Thurmond
Mr. Simpson
Mr. East

Mr. Heflin
Mr. Baucus

Immigration and Refugee Policy

Mr. Simpson, Chairman

Mr. Thurmond
Mr. Grassley

Mr. Kennedy
Mr. DeConcini

Separation of Powers

Mr. East, Chairman

Mr. Hatch
Mr. Denton

Mr. Baucus
Mr. Heflin

Agency Administration

Mr. Grassley, Chairman

Mr. Laxalt
Mr. Specter

Mr. Metzenbaum
Mr. Baucus

Security and Terrorism

Mr. Denton, Chairman

Mr. Hatch
Mr. East

Mr. Biden
Mr. Leahy

Juvenile Justice

Mr. Specter, Chairman

Mr. Denton
Mr. Mathias

Mr. Metzenbaum
Mr. Kennedy

Chairman Thurmond is a member *ex officio* of all Subcommittees of which he is not a regular voting member.

COMMITTEE BUDGET AND STAFF

The budget of the Committee on the Judiciary for legislative fiscal year 1980 was $5,727,629.[1]

For fiscal year 1981 (March 1, 1981 through February 28, 1982) the Chairman recommended and the Committee approved a budget reduction of $1,431,097 or a cut of 25 percent from the level of funding for the previous fiscal year. The proposed Committee budget was further reduced by $23,000 in the Committee on Rules and Administration, and the entire budget thereafter was approved by the Senate for a total taxpayer savings of $1,454,097. That savings represented the largest single budget reduction of any Committee of the Senate in the new Congress.

Moreover, also on the recommendation of the Chairman, the Committee on the Judiciary agreed to reduce its budgeted staff from 192 to 134. The Committee felt that staff size had reached unwieldy proportions.

For the new legislative fiscal year, the Committee has proposed a budget which essentially holds the line at the reduced level approved last year. Budgeted regular staff remains at the reduced level of only 134 positions. The budget request for the new fiscal year totals $4,748,223 which represents a slight increase over the budget for last year and reflects fact-of-life salary increases and the projected cost of certain investigations of the Office of Public Integrity at the Department of Justice.

NOMINATIONS

Article II, section 2 of the Constitution gives the President the power to appoint the principal officers of the Federal Government "by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate." The Committee on the Judiciary has a unique role in reviewing nominations. It considers the choice not only of Federal administrators in the executive branch but also of judges and judicial officers—the principal decisionmakers of an entire separate branch of the Federal Government. During the Second Session, the process of appointment of Judges to the Federal bench will be a major responsibility of the Committee.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS

The Omnibus Judgeship Act, passed in the Second Session of the 95th Congress, created 152 new judgeship positions: 117 positions for Federal District Courts and 35 positions for the 11 Federal Circuit Courts. Many of these new positions are still unfilled and at the beginning of the 97th Congress 34 positions at the District Court level and 8 at the Circuit Court level were vacant.

During the First Session, the Committee favorably reported, and the Senate approved, 1 Justice of the Supreme Court, 8 judges of Federal Circuit courts, and 33 judges of Federal District Courts. During the Second Session, because of normal retirements, the Committee anticipates the need to process as many as 30 to 40 additional nominations for positions in the Federal Judiciary.

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[1] This figure does not include $197,000 voted for the Billy Carter Investigation by S. Res. 513 approved on August 27, 1980.

In order to ensure that only the highest qualified nominees are confirmed for positions on the Federal bench, the Committee during the Second Session will continue carefully to evaluate the qualifications of the men and women whose names are submitted to it.

An extensive questionnaire has been developed in order to provide the maximum information to the Committee about each candidate. The questionnaire, which is to be filled out by each nominee, covers matters of background, training, experience, writings, attitudes concerning equal justice under law and limitations on judicial power, finances, and possible conflicts of interest.

Investigative staff responsible for a careful study and analysis of the background and qualifications of nominees has been assembled, and the Chairman has arranged to obtain access to FBI reports and other investigative materials of the Department of Justice.

The Chairman has established general nomination procedures to be followed in processing each nomination.

Upon receipt of a nomination from the President, the Committee will give public notice, issue blue slips to the Senators from the nominee's State requesting their comments, and send its questionnaire to the nominee. The Committee will also solicit comments about each nominee from interested organizations and individuals.

Nonjudicial Nominations

The Committee on the Judiciary will also act upon the nominations of top administrators and policymakers in the executive branch of the Government. Nominations for positions in the following agencies and posts are processed in the Committee: Department of Justice, Administrative Conference of the United States; all U.S. attorneys and U.S. marshals; the judge, attorney and marshal for the Canal Zone; Civil Rights Commission; Community Relations Service; Court of Claims; Court of Customs and Patent Appeals; U.S. Customs Court; Drug Enforcement Administration; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Foreign Claims Settlement Commission; the judge, attorney and marshal for Guam; Immigration and Naturalization Service; Parole Commission; and Patent Office.

During the First Session, the Committee approved, and the Senate confirmed 123 nominations in the executive branch, of which 65 were U.S. attorneys and 37 were U.S. marshals.

Summary

The confirmation process, during the Second Session, will impose a substantial burden on the Committee and on its resources. More than 150 nominations could come before the Committee on the Judiciary during the Second Session of the 97th Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AUTHORIZATION AND OVERSIGHT

The American people since the time of the American Revolution have shown an overriding interest in the effectiveness and fairness of criminal and civil justice. That interest continues unabated today and has intensified in recent years as a result of growing public awareness of past failures in the Department of Justice in the impartial administration of justice.

There are increasing demands for efficiency in Government and for a reduction in the cost of Government. These goals render the need for thorough oversight all the more essential.

The Committee on the Judiciary will conduct extensive oversight hearings in connection with the budget of the Department of Justice and the programs of the Department in relation to results achieved.

As an important element of the foregoing process, the Committee will consider and report a bill authorizing expenditures for the Department of Justice for fiscal year 1983 and may report legislation now under consideration in the Subcommittee on Courts to require similar annual authorization for the Federal Judiciary.

ANTITRUST

The Committee on the Judiciary at its organizational meeting on January 27, 1981, decided that the protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies included matters of such great public significance that the entire Committee should be directly involved.

Effective antitrust enforcement is perhaps more important today than at any other time in the history of our country. The cost of inflation, the predatory tactics of foreign cartels, the limitations of our resources, the high rate of unemployment, and other serious problems of economic dislocation, all combine to demand full attention in the Committee on the Judiciary to policy affecting competition and freedom in the marketplace.

Vigorous antitrust enforcement, conducted with full recognition that Government regulation or interference can itself be anticompetitive, will thus continue to be an important objective of the Committee during the Second Session of the 97th Congress.

The promotion of competition in the marketplace is a key to protecting the real income of citizens and is a cornerstone of individual political freedom since no citizen's freedom can be full if it is circumscribed by overriding economic powers.

In pursuing these objectives, primacy will be given to efficiency in the enforcement of existing statutes designed to guard against monopoly power.

As the Supreme Court stated in *Northern Pacific Railway* v. *U.S.*, 356 U.S. 1, 4–5 (1958):

> The Sherman Act was designed to be a comprehensive charter of economic liberty aimed at preserving free and unfettered competition as the rule of trade. It rests on the premise that the unrestrained interaction of competitive forces will yield the best allocation of our economic resources, the lowest prices, the highest quality and the greatest material progress, while at the same time providing an environment conducive to the preservation of our democratic political and social institutions.

But notwithstanding the general overall effectiveness of the Federal antitrust laws, few would assert that the statutes involved are immune to beneficial change. To that end, the Committee will seek to ascertain where the antitrust laws have proven ineffective and will recommend legislative correction if an underlying statutory defect is proven to be the cause. On the other hand, where inefficiency in statutory enforcement is at the heart of a demonstrated problem, the Committee will seek to influence the actions of the executive branch to achieve more certainty and vigor in the application of existing law.

A major concern of the Committee on the Judiciary will be sustaining competition in the refining and gasoline marketing industry.

During the last Congress, the Committee considered S. 2828, the "Small Business Motor Fuel Marketers Preservation Act." A similar proposal, S. 326, came before the Committee during the First Session of the 97th Congress and was favorably reported to the Senate on December 15, 1981.

Because of the fundamental importance of the petroleum industry and of the distribution of its products in all segments of the American economy, the Committee expects also to devote detailed study to the problems perceived in major oil company mergers and in the antitrust exemptions of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.

The Committee has reported legislation, S. 816, to correct the anomalous holding in *Pfizer* v. *India* in which the Supreme Court recognized the right of a foreign government to recover treble damages against a United States citizen for antitrust violations even though the United States Government is limited to single damages and even though a complaining foreign government may not itself recognize even the most fundamental concepts of competition and free market policy. S. 816 passed the Senate on July 9, 1981, and is now before the House of Representatives.

In a related area, the Committee will study the anticompetitive effects of the activities of foreign governments and of foreign government-supported cartels on the American economy. In connection with that study, the Committee will seek legislative remedies for the problem of foreign use of the American antitrust laws when advantageous and the concurrent use of foreign monopoly power when that advantage supports the political or economic objectives of the foreign government or its government-supported industries.

The Committee is also considering proposals (chiefly, S. 995) to require contribution in the recovery of trebled damages in antitrust litigation. The Committee is cognizant of the argument that undue pressure can be brought to bear on one single defendant through the threat of execution of a total judgment against that targeted defendant even though many defendants may have contributed to the underlying offense. The Committee will continue to examine methods for reducing the potential for abuse in selective recovery of trebled damages.

PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, AND TRADEMARKS

Closely tied with protection against unlawful restraints of trade and monopoly is the law of patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets. With antitrust law, these subjects will also be retained for direct review by the full Committee.

During the last Congress, the Committee on the Judiciary considered and Congress approved two patent reform bills. These were S. 414, the

University and Small Business Patents Act, and S. 1679, the Patent and Trademark Act Amendments of 1980, both of which became law as H.R. 6933. Because the legislation is new, the Committee is giving particular emphasis to oversight of the new statute and all regulations that may be issued under it during this Congress.

The Committee has also given special attention to a legislative proposal, S. 255, to restore the full life of a patent to the 17-year term intended by present law. At this time, the effective life of many patents is greatly reduced by the time taken by the Government in determining the safety and suitability of the patented product. The Committee favorably reported S. 255 on June 10, 1981. The Senate passed the bill on July 9, 1981, and it is now before the House of Representatives.

The Committee is also reviewing proposals for reductions in the administrative requirements placed on small and independent inventors and companies who seek patent or trademark protection.

In copyright law, the Committee has focused on the effectiveness of the Copyright Act of 1976 in relation to secondary transmissions by cable communications systems. In that connection, the function and operations of the Copyright Tribunal will continue to be subject to Committee oversight.

A new problem which arose during the First Session will also require Committee attention. On October 19, 1981, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held that video tapes produced in the home from public broadcasts were nonetheless subject to copyright royalty payments. In response to that decision, the Committee is now considering S. 1758, a measure which would permit such home reproduction. Hearings on that bill and related proposals are planned for this session.

THE CONSTITUTION

In a broad sense the greatest responsibility of the Committee on the Judiciary is its responsibility for measures or matters bearing on the Constitution itself. As fundamental law, proposals for change in the Constitution (or for its novel interpretation) cannot be treated other than with great deliberation and careful review.

A change in the basic structure of the Federal system should be undertaken only after overwhelming demonstration of the need for change. The Committee will therefore approach proposals for changes in the Constitution with circumspection and from a perspective that requires a high degree of proof of need.

The Committee, through its Subcommittee on the Constitution, heard extensive testimony in support of an amendment to the Constitution requiring a balanced Federal budget, and the Committee during the First Session of this Congress approved S.J. Res. 58, an amendment of that nature, which was proposed by Chairman Thurmond. S.J. Res. 58 has been on the Senate Calendar since July 1981, and is a very high priority measure for the Committee and the country.[2]

Other issues which may suggest a need for change in public policy, for example, right to life, prayer in schools, and forced busing, may be more properly addressed by statute; however, the Committee may act on a right-to-life constitutional amendment early in the new session.

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[2] Thirty-two States have already petitioned for a constitutional convention on the balanced budget issue, and the Subcommittee has favorably reported to the full Committee S. 817, the Constitutional Convention Implementation Act.

The Subcommittee on the Constitution, in addition to proposals for amending the Constitution, will also continue to consider the general issue of preferential treatment based on quotas involving race, color, sex, nationality, or ethnic origin. In that connection, the Subcommittee has reported legislation to reauthorize the United States Civil Rights Commission with a provision requiring the study of reverse discrimination.

The Subcommittee on the Constitution also will continue its review of the effect of recent Supreme Court decisions which expand municipal liability under section 1983 of the Civil Rights Act. The original intent of that section of the Civil Rights Act juxtaposed to its present application will remain the focus for that review. Related measures, S. 584 and S. 585, may well be reported to the Senate or incorporated by amendment in other legislation before the close of the Second Session.

Because of its direct bearing on civil liberties, the Subcommittee will also continue to monitor the implementation of the Freedom of Information Act in order to determine what difficulties have arisen under the Act and what remedial legislation should be recommended to the Senate for improvement in the application of the statute in the various agencies of the executive branch.

As a matter also affecting civil liberties, the Subcommittee has reviewed proposals for bail reform (chiefly, S. 1554) designated to allow courts to consider danger to the public as a factor in setting reasonable bail. S. 1554 was ordered favorably reported to the Senate on December 8, 1981.

Finally, the Subcommittee will consider proposals to amend the Voting Rights Act, a permanent statute which does not expire but to which changes have been advocated.

CRIMINAL LAW

The Committee will intensify its ongoing review of Federal criminal law toward the goal of obtaining a complete revision and codification of the body of criminal law that has evolved since the First Congress. In that regard, on January 25, 1982, the Committee reported to the Senate S. 1630, the Criminal Code Act.

The American people continue to be disappointed in the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies at all levels of government and in the efforts of those agencies to reduce violent crime. Moreover, the pervasive influence of organized crime has grown to massive proportions and is so intertwined with the economic life of the country as virtually to defy elimination.

Although criminal law enforcement in the Federal system is primarily a responsibility of State and local government, the Federal Government should play a key role in setting standards as an example for the States and in fighting criminal combination which is interstate in character.

In addition to the continued criminal code project, the Committee, through its Subcommittee on Criminal Law, will examine a variety of criminal law reform proposals.

For example, sentencing reform to provide for greater uniformity and fairness in the punishment of Federal offenders will be a primary issue before the Committee. Particularly important in Committee deliberation have been proposals for the constitutional imposition of the death penalty and for a determinate sentencing system. On July 1, 1981, the Committee reported S. 114, the Federal Death Penalty Act, but the bill has remained on the Senate Calendar without action.

Federal statutes, specifically directed against organized crime will be examined to determine if the effectiveness has been reduced by unnecessary procedural requirements that impede prosecutors without, in fact, enhancing procedural due process.

The Committee will also be particularly interested in the functioning of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, and its Subcommittee on Criminal Law will continue to oversee the work of the Criminal Division, the Bureau of Prisons, and the United States Parole Commission.

During the course of a criminal prosecution, frequently a court must decide whether evidence, which the Government intends to introduce at trial, was seized in conformity with fourth amendment requirements. If the court determines that these requirements were not satisfied, the evidence is excluded from trial and may result in the dismissal of the criminal prosecution.

Some observers have expressed dissatisfaction with the procedure since the evidence is excluded regardless of how insignificant the fourth amendment violation or how important the evidence. Critics have suggested that the exclusionary remedy is sometimes disproportionate to the invasion. Moreover, the exclusionary remedy is not mandated by the Constitution. The Committee has evaluated this court-made rule to determine whether a different, yet effective remedy for fourth amendment violations can be fashioned. In that connection, the Subcommittee on Criminal Law has held hearings on S. 101 and S. 751, both of which would modify the present exclusionary rule. Legislation on this subject may be reported to the Senate during the Second Session.

REGULATORY REFORM

America has experienced a virtual explosion in Federal regulation during the past decade. In those 10 years, seven new regulatory agencies were created, and regulation itself expanded geometrically.

The impact of Federal regulation on the operation of government has been unmistakable: between 1970 and 1979, expenditures in the major regulatory agencies increased by over 400 percent. Even the number of pages published annually in the *Federal Register* increased by nearly 300 percent.

This regulatory avalanche fell hardest on working people and small businessmen. The economic and social costs were higher prices, less employment, and lower productivity. The hidden expense of Federal regulation—costs passed on to citizens—could be greater than $100 billion per year. Worse still, by creating uncertainty and increased risk in the marketplace, Federal regulation has caused entrepreneurs to defer or terminate plans for capital investment.

The negative economic impact of Federal regulation may be warranted if the benefits of regulation outweigh their cost. Regulatory gains, even those with negative impact on gross national product, in some circumstances, for example, improved public health or safety, are undeniably worth the goods and services foregone. Thus, regulatory reform is not merely a program to reduce runaway costs; it is an effort to focus scarce resources more effectively by eliminating nonbeneficial regulation.

Over 100 bills were introduced in the last Congress dealing with regulatory reform. These proposals included a general congressional veto over regulations, requirements for cost-benefit analysis of new rules, and termination of agencies whose programs were felt to be no longer justified. Two omnibus bills, linking many of the more specific reform proposals, were considered in detail by the Committee on the Judiciary.

In the 97th Congress, regulatory reform is being considered by the Committee as a component part of a general legislative package designed to increase American productivity.

The Committee has conducted extensive hearings in its new Subcommittee on Regulatory Reform which has studied several major proposals.

Modification of the basic charter of administrative lawmaking and enforcement, the Administrative Procedure Act, has been a focus of activity. Initially, therefore, the Subcommittee on Regulatory Reform examined legislation (S. 1080, the Regulatory Reform Act) modifying the procedures and standards by which agencies promulgate regulations. Statutory revision to require agencies to address the range of trade-offs inherent in regulatory decisions have received highest priority. Similarly, legislation establishing periodic review of regulations will be considered at an early date. Problems in agency adjudication and in the role of administrative law judges will also be given substantial attention.

The Regulatory Reform Act, S. 1080, will probably pass the Senate in March 1982, and the bill could become public law early in the Second Session.

It is the function of Congress to make Federal law and to set Federal policy. Judge David Bazelon of the District of Columbia Circuit Court of Appeals in a recent article decried the failure of the legislative branch to retain full control of lawmaking:

> Traditionally, in democratic societies, it is elected legislatures that make the hard value choices . . . increasingly, however, our legislatures have been delegating their value choices to administrative agencies—institutions which cannot resolve value conflicts through the relatively simple expedient of a show of hands.

Sharing Judge Bazelon's insight, the Committee and the Subcommittee on Regulatory Reform will advance legislation shaping regulatory decisionmaking to the general values that the American people, speaking through Congress, desire. Abuse of power by unelected bureaucrats, for example, the *ultra vires* activities of the Internal Revenue Service in connection with the tax exempt status of private schools, will remain a major concern of the Subcommittee and Committee.

COURTS

The Federal courts have been increasingly a subject of public criticism. Simple cases can take several years to resolve. Antiquated procedures result in inefficient operations complicated by a massive upsurge in litigation.

During the Second Session of this Congress, the Committee and its Subcommittee on Courts will consider legislation intended to alleviate the barriers that hinder speedy and equitable resolution of cases in Federal courts.

FEDERAL DIVERSITY JURISDICTION

For several years the Committee has considered proposals to limit or abolish "diversity" jurisdiction of the Federal courts. "Diversity" jurisdiction involves claims arising under State law which can be litigated in Federal courts if the parties to the case are residents of different States. Separate State sovereignty within the Federal system is the foundation for diversity jurisdiction. In view of significantly increasing caseloads in the Federal Judiciary, the Subcommittee on Courts will continue to oversee the current practice of Federal courts in considering diversity litigation. In so doing, the Subcommittee will remain aware of the substantial risk of prejudice to out-of-State defendants sued in the local court of the jurisdiction in which a plaintiff resides.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW TRIBUNALS

In the 96th Congress, the Senate considered, but did not enact, "fair housing" legislation. The measure that came before the Senate provided that housing discrimination disputes arising under the legislation would be considered by administrative law judges in the same department of government that would bear primary responsibility for administration and enforcement of the proposed statute.

Although important in the context of nondiscriminatory housing, the "fair housing" proposal raised much broader constitutional questions concerning jury trial, proof of intent, and the proper role of administrative law judges and of Federal magistrates or other representatives of the Federal judicial system.

The Subcommittee will continue its interest in the role of nonjudicial tribunals and will examine means for expedited, impartial, and yet constitutionally permitted procedures for handling the growing volume of adversary proceedings which are in substance equivalent to traditional litigation.

SUPREME COURT JURISDICTION

Legislation affecting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court will provide a basis for Committee consideration of proposals designed to remove certain elements of the obligatory, appeal by right, jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Specifically, the Subcommittee on Courts will examine a proposal to permit the Court exclusive control of its own docket by grant or denial of writ of certiorari. In that connection, the Subcommittee will remain cognizant of the provisions of Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution which gives Congress plenary power to delineate and regulate the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme court and which does not give that power to the Supreme Court itself.

EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE

In the 96th Congress, the Committee held hearings on the "Equal Access to Justice Act," a bill which would entitle prevailing parties to recover an award of attorney fees, expert witness fees, and other costs against the United States in those cases in which Government action was not substantially justified. The Committee, through its Subcommittee on Courts, will continue its interest in the award of fees and costs to private parties engaged in litigation with the United States.

FEDERAL COURT STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENT

During the last Congress, the Committee worked on a proposal that would establish a new Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit which would exercise the non-tax appellate jurisdiction presently held by the Court of Claims and the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. The Court of Claims would be restructured into a Claims Court akin to a district court, handling claims cases, except for tax matters. This proposal has again been a subject for Committee consideration and was embodied in S. 1700 which passed the Senate on December 8, 1981.

TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO THE BANKRUPTCY REFORM ACT

The Subcommittee on Courts has devoted a substantial portion of time and resources to the consideration of some 300 technical amendments to the Bankruptcy Act of 1978. During the 96th Congress, the Senate passed similar legislation, but the bill failed to be enacted into law before the end of the Congress. The Committee held hearings on similar proposals during the First Session of the new Congress, and that legislation, S. 863, is now pending in the House of Representatives and will be monitored by the Subcommittee on Courts.

The Subcommittee will also continue its ongoing review of the Federal Bankruptcy Amendments of 1978. A major effort to reform that statute is anticipated during the Second Session for the purpose of correcting statutory defects which have become apparent in experience over the past few years.

OMNIBUS JUDGESHIP ACT

The volume of cases being filed in both Federal district courts and the circuit courts of appeal has steadily increased. In 1970, the Judicial Conference proposed that a study be performed every 4 years to determine the number of judges required to handle existing and projected caseloads effectively. The Judicial Conference has suggested that whenever the filing rate in district courts becomes greater than 400 cases per judge, the caseload may be excessive and indicative of a need for an additional judge. The Judicial Conference performed a quadrennial survey in 1976, and in response to its recommendations the 95th Congress enacted the "Omnibus Judgeship Act of 1978" which created 117 new district court judgeships and 35 new circuit court judgeships.

The Judicial Conference is completing another quadrennial survey and is expected to recommend another increase in the number of district and circuit judgeships. Chief Justice Burger, in his yearend Report on the Judiciary, also recommended that the number of Federal judgeships be increased. The Committee or the Subcommittee on Courts may consider recommendations to increase the number of judgeships and will analyze the findings of the Judicial Conference.

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NATIONAL COURT OF APPEALS

The United States Supreme Court is currently the only court which can create consistent, uniform Federal law by handing down judgments which have the effect of binding precedent on all State and Federal courts.

In 1975, the Commission on Revision of the Federal Court Appellate System found that the Supreme Court was overburdened by a significant increase in its caseload. The Commission found that the inability of the Supreme Court to handle the increased Federal caseload had resulted in an increase in the number of conflicting opinions between and among Federal circuit courts. The Commission also found that the Supreme Court was unable to grant plenary review in all cases where such review was warranted because valuable court time was spent hearing cases that merited Supreme Court review only because of an intercircuit conflict.

The Subcommittee on Courts will continue to study the arguments for and against a National Court of Appeals to adjudicate issues of Federal law and to resolve intercircuit conflict and will also study the effect of court-made law in generating increased caseloads.

IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE POLICY

Immigration and refugee policy are a high priority in the demand of the American people for fundamental reform in Federal law enforcement.

Immigration and naturalization statutes have become excessively complex and are often enforced erratically and with a very low degree of certainty.

In a general sense, the Committee on the Judiciary through its Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy is conducting a complete review of the immigration and naturalization statutes and of Federal refugee policy. The goal will be to simplify the law and to achieve certainty in its enforcement.

In that effort, the Committee is relying heavily on the completed work of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy.

The Select Commission was composed of four members of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, four members of the House Committee on the Judiciary, four Cabinet officers—the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Labor, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare—and four members who were appointed by the President, including the chairman. The Select Commission was directed "to study and evaluate . . . existing laws, policies, and procedures governing the admission of immigrants and refugees to the United States and to make such administrative and legislative recommendations to the President and to the Congress as are appropriate."

Specifically, the enabling statute instructed the Commission to: "(1) conduct a study and analysis of the effect of the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (and administrative interpretations thereof) on (a) social, economic, and political conditions in the United States, (b) demographic trends, (c) present and projected unemployment in the United States, and (d) the conduct of foreign policy; (2) conduct a study and analysis of whether and to what extent the Immigration and Nationality Act should apply to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the other territories and possessions of the United States; (3) review, and make recommendations with respect to, the numerical limitations (and exemptions therefrom) of the Immigration and Nationality Act on the admission of permanent resident aliens; (4) assess the social, economic, political, and demographic impact of previous refugee programs and review the criteria for, and numerical limitations on, the admission of refugees to the United States; (5) conduct a comprehensive review of the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act and make legislative recommendations to simplify and clarify such provisions. . . ."

Four Senators who are present members of the Committee on the Judiciary served on the Select Commission. Their work on the Commission has been of significant aid to the Committee.

Among the topics considered by the Commission and under consideration in the Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy are the following:

—Enforcement of existing law at the borders of our country and within the country, including all budget considerations commensurate with increased enforcement activity.

—Sanctions against employers who hire illegal aliens and enforcement procedures which will not prove intrusive upon the individual or detrimental to civil liberties.

—The cost of the Cuban/Haitian mass influx and a review of possible methods to prevent or alleviate such occurrences in the future with particular emphasis on refugee flow from Central America if Communist repression and terrorism continues to increase in that region.

—The Refugee Act of 1980 with special emphasis upon the correctness of the present definition of "refugee."

—Bilingual education and its effect on assimilation; methods of improving the pace and the extent of assimilation.

—The immigration and internal identification policies and procedures of other developed, free-world countries.

—Deportation and exclusion standards and procedures for immigrants and nonimmigrants.

—The effect of immigration upon population size and ethnic balance.

—The effects of the "per-country limit" policy.

—Temporary worker proposals, H-2 programs, and related treaty obligations.

—The constitutional basis, if any, for granting United States citizenship to children born in the United States to illegal alien parents.

—Bureau of Census policy toward illegal aliens and the impact of that policy on representation in the Congress.

—The effect of illegal immigration upon crime and domestic unrest.

—The impact of giving "amnesty" or "legalization" to illegal aliens who have resided in the United States for a stated period of time.

A review of the foregoing subjects has formed a background for consideration of immigration reform legislation.

The objective of the Committee and its Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy will be to bring a degree of reasonableness and commonsense into Federal refugee policy and immigration and naturalization statutes. In so doing, the Committee will not be reluctant to replace unrealistic proposals and statutes that are best characterized as being fashioned out of a fabric of political expediency and unattainable ideals. A major reform proposal is likely to be reported by the Committee during the Second Session.

PRIVATE IMMIGRATION BILLS

Each year the Committee is required to consider and process a large number of private immigration bills and adjustment-of-status cases. Also brought before the Committee are a large number of cases referred by the Attorney General in which he has exercised his discretionary authority to waive certain provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act or has utilized his special authority to parole into the United States or to grant conditional entry to certain refugees.

The Committee, through its Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy, is processing and considering several hundred individual private immigration bills together with a large number of similar matters referred by the Attorney General.

OVERSIGHT

A major responsibility of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy is oversight of the implementation of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended. Oversight responsibility for the Immigration and Naturalization Service has consumed—and will continue to involve—extensive time and attention of the Committee. In monitoring the implementation of United States immigration law and the complex administrative practices and procedures governing American policy in the immigration and naturalization field, in international migration and related humanitarian affairs, the Committee, through its Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy, is maintaining a very close working relationship, on a daily basis, with the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, with the Presidential Coordinator for Refugee Affairs (S/R) at the Department of State, with the Agency for International Development, and with a range of international organizations and private voluntary agencies.

In addition to general immigration oversight, the Committee, through its Subcommittee, will continue to give careful attention to the responsibility it has in international migration and refugee problems, a responsibility once embodied in its former Subcommittee on Refugees (a subcommittee established by Congress within the Committee in 1952). That jurisdiction involves oversight of programs costing hundreds of millions of dollars, ranging from oversight of the Indochinese refugee assistance program, the Labanese parole and assistance program, the Cuban prisoner release program, the Latin American parole program, and other worldwide refugee assistance programs, for example, those in Southern Africa, Cyprus, Pakistan,[3] etc. These crucial assistance programs reflect the deep humanitarian spirit of Americans and will remain a priority matter before the Committee in the 97th Congress. In that connection, the Committee is working closely with the Committee on Foreign Relations and with the Presidential Coordinator for Refugee Affairs at the Department of State.

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[3] There are currently an estimated 1.6 million refugees in Pakistan who are victims of the Russian invasion and occupation of Afghanistan.

SEPARATION OF POWERS

The Committee at its business meeting on January 27, 1981, decided to reconstitute the former Subcommittee on Separation of Powers. The Committee felt that the fundamental issues involved in separation of power between the three branches of the Federal Government and the division of power between the Federal Government and the States justified a separate panel, both for the purpose of general oversight and for the due consideration of statutes intended to preserve the doctrine of Separation of Powers and to protect the division of power made specific in the tenth amendment to the Constitution.

In the Second Session of the 97th Congress, the Committee and the Subcommittee on Separation of Powers will focus attention on the constitutional limits imposed on the Federal judiciary and the extent to which the other two branches of the Federal Government have failed to preserve their own power when confronted with the exercise of judicial power.

Particularly, the Subcommittee on Separation of Powers is reviewing proposals for statutory limits on court-ordered enforcement mechanism and on the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, both as a general matter and in the context of individual substantive issues—especially the freedom to pray in schools, forced busing, right to life, and other examples of the overweening exercise of power by Federal judges.

As a matter fundamental to the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee under the doctrine of Separation of Powers, the Subcommittee will continue an interest in establishing procedures for a Constitutional Convention under Article V of the Constitution.

The Subcommittee will also renew its former interest in the application of the doctrine of Separation of Powers to issues involving treaty law and international agreements. Particularly, the Subcommittee will maintain oversight of the decisions of the executive branch in abrogating or establishing treaty law and in making or unmaking executive agreements which tend to have the practical effect of statute.

The Subcommittee also expects to initiate an ongoing review and investigation of the newly evolved theory that the Department of Justice on its own initiative can accomplish the *de facto* repeal of Federal statute by notifying Congress that a given statute will no longer be enforced. The Subcommittee may seek, through legislation, to reestablish the formerly unchallenged principle that the executive held responsibility for enforcing the law and that Congress alone could repeal law.

The proposed Judicial Tenure Act, providing for removal of Federal judges by other members of the judicial branch for conduct contrary to the "good behavior" clause of Article III of the Constitution, was passed in the Senate on September 7, 1978. A similar measure died in the House. New legislation offering means of disciplining Federal judges, for example, peremptory challenge legislation, may be introduced in the 97th Congress. If so, those proposals will likely be considered in the Subcommittee on Separation of Powers.

The constitutional, legal, and ethical questions of separation of powers concerning the judicial branch and its involvement with pending or proposed legislation, especially matters involving pay, may again come before the Committee. If so, that matter too will be a subject for study in the Subcommittee.

AGENCY ADMINISTRATION

The Committee on the Judiciary established at the beginning of the 97th Congress a new Subcommittee on Agency Administration with jurisdiction over the legislative veto, congressional or judicial appeal of Federal agency determinations or procedures, consumer interest in Federal agency and executive branch actions, and claims against the United States.

Increasingly, Congress has passed laws which are little more than frail skeletons of policy. Substantive law is provided in large measure by administrative agencies that are creatures of Congress.

But agencies no longer draft regulations as mere guidelines for the enforcement of law; rather, they make substantive law themselves.

In the Second Session of the 97th Congress, the Subcommittee on Agency Administration will continue to examine the process by which Congress and the courts review the validity of agency exercise of delegated authority and will seek to develop alternatives to expedite review.

An increasingly popular tool created by Congress to maintain effective oversight of regulations developed by administrative agencies is the congressional veto.

The Library of Congress Congressional Research Service reports that, since 1932, 186 Acts of Congress have contained 264 separate provisions giving Congress direct review powers. Over half were enacted since 1970. In 1980 alone, over 30 congressional veto provisions were enacted.

The Subcommittee on Agency Administration will endeavor to develop a broad based legislative approach to this issue to allow Congress an efficient method of ensuring that the regulatory authority it grants to administrative agencies is properly exercised.

The Subcommittee will be cognizant of the controversy concerning the constitutionality of this form of legislative review but will also take account of the failure of the Supreme Court over the past 50 years to rule unconstitutional any of the aforementioned 264 legislative review provisions that are in present law, including the veto provisions pursuant to which the Federal Court Rules of Civil and Criminal Procedure were promulgated. Several cases on this subject may come before the Supreme Court during the Second Session of this Congress.

The judicial branch obviously also plays a key role in the determination of whether agency regulations exceed statutory authority. The Committee will consider legislative proposals to make this review more equitable by removing the Court-imposed legal presumption that all agency rulemaking has been properly exercised within statutory authority.

Additionally, the Subcommittee will investigate agency solicitation for, and funding of, "consumer representation" in agency proceedings.

The procedures under which government agencies determine private organizations to be representing the "public" or "consumer" interest will be reviewed. Legislation to abolish publically financed, private intervention in agency proceedings will be a subject of interest.

The Subcommittee will continue its oversight of statutes and proposals authorizing Federal courts to award attorneys fees to persons who bring suit for judicial review of agency action (including actions of the Internal Revenue Service).

The Subcommittee has jurisdiction over matters affecting the Federal Tort Claims Act as well as all claims against the United States in which legislative redress is sought.

Amendments to the Federal Tort Claims Act may be considered during the Second Session of this Congress, and the Subcommittee will also investigate the advisability of raising the present $15,000 limitation on certain military claims.

During the Second Session of the 95th Congress, a report was prepared for the Committee concerning the Department of Justice policy of hiring private counsel to represent Federal employees in civil lawsuits alleging violations of constitutional rights. The report concluded that the practice was subject to the following criticisms: the practice was not supported by any statutory authority to retain private counsel who are independent of department control; independent private counsel may raise legal arguments which are contrary to the public interest; the practice may interfere with criminal investigations of the same conduct; and the practice is extremely expensive.

As an alternative to that policy, the Department proposed at that time the enactment of amendments to the Federal Tort Claims Act which would immunize Federal employees and provide an exclusive cause of action against the United States in cases in which the Attorney General certifies that the Government employee in question was acting within the scope of his "office or employment or under the color thereof."

During consideration of the measure, the primary objection to the proposal was to the grant of blanket immunity to Federal employees no matter how egregious their conduct. Many witnesses expressed the view that some method of accountability for individual actions should be maintained.

Following the hearings and extensive discussions with the Department of Justice, a substitute proposal was developed to provide for a more limited form of immunity as well as internal agency disciplinary mechanisms. The Committee did not take final action on the legislation and therefore related proposals are now before the Subcommittee on Agency Administration.

Additionally, the Subcommittee, together with the Subcommittee on Courts, will consider in detail a proposal, S. 1847, to require annual budget authorization of the Federal Judiciary.

At present, the Federal Judiciary, an entire coequal branch of the Federal Government, is not subject to annual authorization and the budget review by authorizing committees entailed in that process. Hearings on S. 1847 are scheduled early in the Second Session. That bill, together with related proposals for alternating biennial authorization of the Department of Justice and the Federal Judiciary, are likely to receive early Committee attention.

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SECURITY AND TERRORISM

The Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism was created by the Committee to investigate the alarming increase of incidents of terrorism within the United States and abroad, with particular attention to efforts of certain foreign powers to incite and support terrorist activities directed against United States citizens and property.

In addition, the Subcommittee is charged with responsibility to investigate those activities of foreign governments and entities which weaken our national security and affect the national defense.

The Subcommittee will continue to investigate other threats to our security including those stemming from deliberate efforts to disseminate false and misleading information amounting to disinformation by foreign intelligence services.

The Subcommittee during the Second Session will initially hold hearings consistent with its budgetary and oversight responsibilities with respect to the overall budgets of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the United States Marshal Service. These hearings will in part review the major responsibilities of these agencies with full consideration to those programs touching on national security and domestic terrorism. Upon completion of these hearings, the Subcommittee will turn its attention to Soviet direction and control of SWAPO, the ANC, and the Cuban DGI. Additionally, it will examine the alarming increase in transfers of "state of the art" and other sophisticated technology to Mainland China, the Soviet Union, and the several countries of the Communist bloc. An investigation of this problem will require a complete analysis of the function of the primary agencies involved, including the Department of Commerce, the Department of State, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Subcommittee will examine trends in the export to Mainland China, the Soviet Union and bloc countries of other strategic materials including manufactured goods. This review will include a study of export and banking policy toward Communist bloc and third-world countries which support international terrorism.

The Subcommittee will continue to investigate and analyze certain organizations which, within the United States, have engaged in acts of terrorism, including acts of sabotage, aircraft hijacking, assaults and homocide. This investigation will probe the growth of various hate groups with specific attention to foreign direction, the acquisition of firearms and explosives, and the training of members in techniques of guerrilla warfare.

The Subcommittee will, as a part of its continuing responsibility, probe the use of illicit narcotics revenues to finance terrorist activities within the United States and will particularly examine the use of those revenues by the Cuban DGI.

In addition, the Subcommittee will continue its oversight of the activities of those entities of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice which supervise enforcement of the Neutrality Act, the Foreign Agents Registration Act, and Federal laws relating to espionage, sabotage, munitions control and terrorism.

Two areas of particular legislative interest to the Subcommittee are the Export Administration Act of 1979 and the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. It is anticipated that hearings involving those two statutes will focus in major part on enforcement mechanisms with respect to the latter statute and on multinational corporations, attorney-client privilege, civil investigative demands, civil penalties, and the commercial data exemption with respect to the former.

During the First Session, the Subcommittee reported favorably S. 391, the Agents Identities Protection Act. The Subcommittee will continue its direct interest in that legislation until it becomes public law. Thereafter, the Subcommittee will oversee the implementation of the new statute.

Presently under consideration in the Subcommittee is a proposal (S. 1959) to limit the congressional access of intelligence agents of Communist bloc countries. That proposal will be the subject of hearings and action in the Subcommittee early in the Second Session, as will be a related proposal (S. 1963) to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Because of the marked increase in violent crime committed by juveniles, the Committee determined that the problem of juvenile crime was of sufficient magnitude to warrant the re-creation of the former Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice.

The Committee, through its Subcommittee, plans to determine whether the existing Federal juvenile justice statutes adequately respond to the current epidemic of criminal activity involving young people.

Of primary concern will be legislation to strengthen the deterrent effect of criminal statutes as applied to juveniles.

The Committee and Subcommittee will concentrate on proposals for juvenile sentencing reform for the purpose of reestablishing certainty of punishment for violent crime.

Additionally, the Subcommittee will exercise direct oversight of certain programs of Federal assistance to State juvenile justice programs and will examine conditions and proposals for improvement in Federal correctional facilities housing juveniles.

PUBLIC INTEGRITY INVESTIGATION

On November 6, 1981, the Senate approved S. Res. 222 which authorized funding for a special investigation of allegations concerning certain cases handled by the Office of Public Integrity at the Department of Justice.

The Committee is assembling a special investigative staff which will total seven individuals who will assist the Committee in carrying forward work done on the investigation during the 96th Congress and during the First Session of the 97th Congress. During the Second Session, the Committee expects to complete the investigation and has set a target date of October 1, 1982.

Initially, the investigation during the Second Session will focus on allegations concerning alleged improper activities of Robert T. Vesco and certain officials of the Carter administration.

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SUMMARY

The American people have demonstrated the desire to obtain a new direction in the application of Federal law in society.

Frequently, the method of application of law is the cause of public mistrust and dissatisfaction rather than the law itself.

In the American Federal system, the goal of law and government is to maximize freedom while providing basic security against crime and foreign or domestic violence.

In the Committee on the Judiciary, therefore, during the 97th Congress the presumption has been and will continue to be against new law until there has been a clear demonstration that new law will, in fact, satisfy the demands of society without unnecessarily restricting citizens.

The Committee is seeking actively to return the focus of the administration of justice in America to the deterrence of crime and the decision of cases and controversies among and between citizens. More particularly, the Committee has undertaken an ongoing effort to remove the Federal courts from the business of attempting to force a reorganization of American society contrary to the wishes of the people.